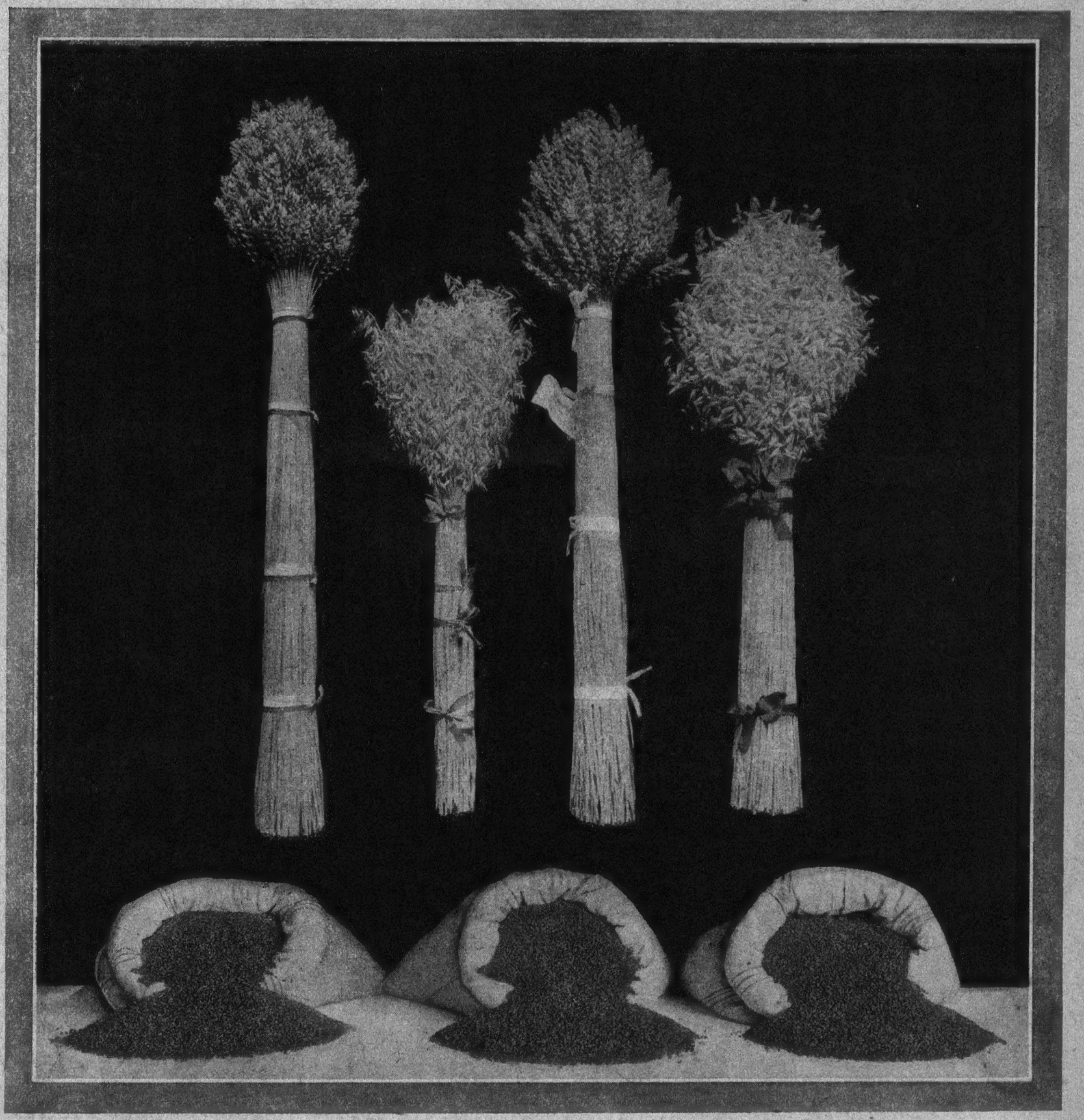
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man *December 11, 1918* *$1.50 per Year*



SOME PRIZE-WINNING EXHIBITS AT THE GUIDE SEED FAIR

Circulation over 51,000 weekly

Province of Alberta

The last and best open Lands for the Settler

A Country of Diversified Resources—Rich in Minerals, especially coal. Lakes well stocked with Fish. Well supplied with Fuel and Fence Timber in the centre and north and with Saw Timber in the Valleys. Productive Soil in every part of the Province.

Industrial Opportunities—Alberta offers a Wide range of Choice Land Enterprises by Specialized Development. There are still opportunities for Horse, Cattle and Sheep Ranching: for Irrigation, Dairy or Mixed Farming or the raising of Pure-bred Stock.

Alberta produces Superior Bread Grain and Feed Grains; a heavy top of Fodder; Excellent roots and Vegetables; an unsurpassed Standard of Butter and large supplies of Eggs and Poultry.

Public Thrift—The Department of Agriculture gives Liberal Aid to individual effort.

Education—It carries on an active program of Education in Agriculture through Agricultural Schools, School Fairs and Pig Clubs; Short Course Schools and Demonstration Trains; Farmers' Institutes and Women's Institutes; Fairs and Exhibitions.

Financing the Settler—The Government of the Province Guarantee Loans to Co-operative Associations of Farmers for the Purchase of Cow Stock, and has secured for farmers in the past two years A Million in Cows.

Marketing—The Department of Agriculture operates marketing services for Butter, Poultry and Eggs and acts as a Clearing House where desirable for Trading in Seed Grain, Potatoes, Hay and other Commodities.

Agricultural Inventory for 1918

Value of Grain and Other Products	$261,081,954.00
Livestock	134,071,088.00
Total	$395,153,042.00

WRITE FOR INFORMATION AS TO OPPORTUNITIES AND RESOURCES TO

Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture
James McCaig, Chief Publicity Commissioner

EDMONTON, ALTA.

You Have Practised Patriotic Economy

Studied thrift and deprived yourself and family of luxuries—quite right, BUT what did you promise yourself and them when the war would be over.

Now For A Good Old-Fashioned Christmas

The greatest Christmas of our time—an historic Christmas—one to be marked by gifts that will be remembered—permanent gifts of lasting value that will recall the greatest season of peace and goodwill in the lives of even the oldest—Gifts that the younger folk will look back upon in years to come to recall the great Peace Christmas that followed four years of grief and sorrow unparalleled in history.

Here Are A Few Suggestions For Permanent Gifts

FOR MEN		FOR WOMEN	
Watches	$10.00 upwards	Diamond Rings	$10.00 to $1500.00
Cuff Links	.50 to $100.00	Necklets and Pendants	3.50 to 26.50
Tie Pins	1.00 to 450.00	Brooches	2.00 to 2000.00
Signet Rings	5.00 to 27.50	Lockets	1.75 to 11.00
Bill Folds	1.00 to 5.50	Earrings	2.00 to 600.00
Tobacco Pouches	1.50 to 6.00	Photo Frames	.85 to 10.00
Safety Razors	1.00 to 15.00	Toilet Sets	5.50 to 110.00
Pipes	.75 to 15.00	Cut Glass Pieces	1.50 upwards
Military Brushes	5.00 to 20.00	Watches	12.50 upwards
Cigarette Cases	3.00 to 225.00	Silver Flatware	1.00 upwards

These are but a few—Our Catalogue will suggest hundreds of others to you. Dingwall service makes Christmas shopping a pleasure. Gifts will be mailed direct to your friends if you so desire—at our risk and charges prepaid. If you have not already received one, write for our Catalogue today.

D. R. DINGWALL Limited

Diamond Merchants, Jewellers and Silversmiths
WINNIPEG

ESTABLISHED 1872

BANK OF HAMILTON

Record of progress for five years taken from Government Statement as of October 31st:—

	Deposits	Loans	Total Assets
1913	$35,664,000	$29,590,000	$46,174,000
1914	33,780,000	31,284,000	44,832,000
1915	36,124,000	31,265,000	46,937,000
1916	45,830,000	34,960,000	57,266,000
1917	55,758,000	34,111,000	68,594,000
1918	60,614,000	46,114,000	74,554,000

Winnipeg, Man., Main St., Cor. McDermott Ave.

F. E. Kilvert, Manager.

J. P. BELL, General Manager.

A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture —as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied. Send in your renewal promptly to avoid missing a single issue.

The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what date your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittance should be made direct to The Guide, either by registered letter, postal note, postal, bank, or express money order.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None."

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers — entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager.

Associate Editors: W. J. HEALY, B. D. COLQUETTE, J. P. SACKVILLE and MARY P. McCALLUM.

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Commercial Display: 25c. and 30c. per agate line. Livestock Display: 18c. per agate line. Classified: 5c. per word per issue.

No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly-worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Canadians Across the Rhine

Canadian forces are now on German soil. Information received in England indicates that the Canadian cavalry brigade, together with the first and second Canadian divisions entered Germany and are today close to Bonn, the German Rhine city, which is one of the famous university centres of Germany, situated a few miles from Cologne. Bonn, it is understood, will be the headquarters of the Canadian corps.

Canadian Units in Germany

The Canadian forces now in Germany include the Royal Canadian Dragoons, the Fort Garry Horse, the Strathcona Horse and the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, forming the Canadian cavalry brigade; the 1st, 2nd 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th infantry battalions, of the First Canadian Division; and the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 25th, 26th, 27th 28th, 29th and 31st infantry battalions of the Second Canadian Division.

The Third and Fourth Canadian Divisions are remaining, temporarily, in the vicinity of Mons, until transportation facilities in Belgium are fully restored, states the cable, which adds that the transporting of supplies is considerably difficult at the moment.

The Latest From Haig

The latest official report to hand from Field Marshal Haig, as The Guide goes to press, says "Cologne was entered last night by our advanced troops." The occupying troops were English Lancers and armored motor cars.

"The British at this moment are crossing the Rhine," Premier Lloyd George announced in a speech delivered at Leeds on Saturday.

An official statement issued today by the British war office, reporting the progress of the British army of occupation in Germany, says:—

"On Friday our troops continued their advance. By evening they had reached the general line of Rheinbach, Weiler, West of Bergsheim and Wevlinghoven."

Three bridgeheads along the Rhine will be occupied by Allied forces. That at Cologne will be held by the British and Mainz will be occupied by the French. American troops will garrison the bridgehead at Coblenz, between Cologne and Mainz.

At Aix-la-Chapelle

At dispatch from Aix-la-Chapelle says that that large German city, in Rhenish Prussia is not enjoying the presence of the Allied army of occupation.

The yoke of martial law seemingly has galled the people and there have been many signs of fretfulness.

The population was displeased beyond measure when the Belgian forces entered the city and promulgated the iron-clad rules that civilians should leave sidewalks and uncover when Belgian officers approached and that hostages should be given up.

Their dignity was so hurt that they protested to the international armistice commission. Learning from the commission that the rules were exactly the same as those of the Germans at the time of the occupation of Brussels, the people received an additional shock.

GIVE USEFUL GIFTS

EVERYBODY prefers a gift that is really useful, to some pretty but purposeless novelty. So that it is easy to be patriotic and comply with the Government's earnest plea—Give *Useful* Gifts.

This applies equally whether you are buying the gift for yourself—as a "treat" after the harvesting—for your friend or relative who may be "over there" for months yet, or for the folks here at home.

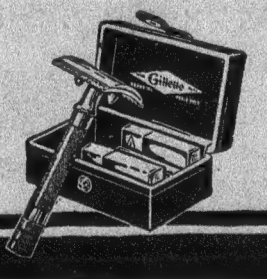
The GILLETTE Safety Razor

THE USEFUL GIFT

If it were only the custom to tell your friends what you would appreciate as a gift, how many more men would own a Gillette—a really useful gift that constantly reminds the person to whom it is given of the giver's thoughtfulness—day after day, for at least the few minutes occupied by the most pleasant of shaves.

Make all your gifts USEFUL, with the Gillette heading the list where men are concerned. For men who already own a Gillette, the gift of a few packets of blades never fails to win appreciation.

Your jeweler, druggist and hardware dealer is showing Gillette Sets at five dollars. Christmas mails for Europe will soon close.



Gillette Safety Razor Co of Canada, Limited,

MONTREAL. 402

Scientific Refining

En-ar-co National Motor Oil

Made by "Graduate Workmen"

Our scientific refining processes eliminate even the possibility of carrying residue or coke-like substances in this oil. In the making it first comes off in the form of a distillate or vapor. This is condensed into a liquid and then further refined and filtered. Thus we produce an oil that is ALL OIL—oil that assures a motor's greatest strength and power.

Order it by the barrel or half-barrel—the economical way. Be sure that you have an adequate supply of this dependable oil. Order now, or ask for prices f. o. b. our nearest branch. Thus you can buy at today's prices. Prices will not be lower—that we guarantee. Buy it in barrels, half barrels or steel drums or half drums—the economical way.

En-ar-co National Light Oil

Buy Your Winter Supply Now

A bright, clear light—without charred wick or sooty chimney—is assured when you use this oil in lamps or lanterns or oil stoves. Buy it by the barrel. Be ready to meet fuel shortages with an oil stove.

This "better oil" insures uniform heat with no smoke, no smell. It does not leave a carbon deposit to clog wick and burner.

Also best for incubators and brooders and the most economical tractor fuel.

Send your order now or ask for prices f. o. b. our nearest branch.

En-ar-co Motor Grease

For Every Grease Point

It is no longer necessary to have a special grease for compression cups, another kind for differentials, and still another grease for transmissions.

En-ar-co Motor Grease will give perfect lubrication for all purposes, all around the motor car or tractor.

Our refining experience of half a century has made this grease possible.

Ask for prices f. o. b. our nearest branch. Packed in convenient 25-lb. Screw-Top Cans.

White Rose Gasoline

The Powerful Motor Fuel

You can't afford to use ordinary gasoline these days. You want "White Rose." It has made a sensational record for dependability, power and extra energy. It gives your motor "dash" and "pep" and results in a greater satisfaction than you have ever known.

Ask for prices f. o. b. our nearest branch.

Black Beauty Axle Grease

Here is the best axle grease ever made. We've been making it for nearly a half century. It now has world-wide sale. It contains no compounds to clog and gum. Packed in useful galvanized pails.

Ask for prices f. o. b. our nearest branch.

'Til the Boys Come Home

NOW to plan for the return of our fighting men—to keep their jobs open just a few months longer. They are eager to get back. They are looking forward to positions awaiting them.

Over 80 En-ar-co boys are in service. Many of them were salesmen. Soon, we hope, they will be renewing old friendships—calling on *you!* But until then we must all "keep the home fires burning" by doing business through the mail as much as possible. We must "carry on" for them.

Will You Do Your Part?

Buy of your local dealer if he has En-ar-co Products in stock. If he cannot supply you, then mail your order direct. Let the mail take the place of the salesmen who have brought us victory. Your check with order saves bookkeeping and helps to hold another job open. It also entitles you to a cash discount.

Now is the logical time to stock up with goods you will need during the next few months. Railroads will be congested with food and materials. Don't neglect buying now, for we guarantee that prices will not be lower inside of one year. If your present needs are supplied and you cannot secure En-ar-co goods near home, send your order for next spring's requirements, inclosing check dated ahead. We will protect you on present prices.

Use This Coupon If Your Dealer Cannot Supply You

Send This Order Coupon Now!

Canadian Oil Companies, Limited
12-59 **Excelsior Life Building, Toronto, Ontario**

My Dealer .....

located at .....
cannot supply me. Please ship the following from your nearest branch.

.....Gallons En-ar-co National Motor Oil
.....Gallons White Rose Gasoline
.....Gallons National Light Oil
.....Pounds En-ar-co Motor Grease
.....Pounds Black Beauty Axle Grease

My Name is .....

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Town .....Province .....

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Canadian Oil Companies, Limited

Branches in 36 Cities

General Offices: Toronto, Ontario

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 11, 1918

Wheat Prices and Wheat Values

Among the important resolutions passed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture at its recent four-day sitting, at which the Farmers' Platform was revised and extended to meet after-the-war conditions, is one approving strongly of the work done by the Dominion Government milling and baking laboratory in Winnipeg, under the supervision of Dr. Birchard. That resolution urges upon the Government extension of the important work of making accurate milling and baking tests of Canadian wheat, in order to secure to the farmers more nearly the value of the wheat upon the market each year.

Though the milling and baking values of this year's crop are unusually high and the differences in these values between the grades are less than in previous years, the official figures of the tests of the various grades of the 1918 wheat crop (which were published in The Guide of November 13) show that there is practically as much bread in a bushel of No. 4 wheat as there is in a bushel of No. 1 Northern, and only slightly less in a bushel of No. 6.

The official laboratory figures prove beyond a possibility of question that the farmers do not get the actual intrinsic worth of their wheat. They throw a strong illumination upon a source from which the milling corporations derive a part of their immense profits; and naturally the milling interests will not show any anxiety to have these laboratory tests continued. Nor is the grain trade to be expected to bestir itself to have this work continued and extended. In fact there is a strong likelihood that there are influences busy, with a view to having this work discontinued.

As a matter of plain justice, in the interests of the common welfare of this country, the Dominion Government will do well to pay heed to the demand of the Canadian Council of Agriculture that the laboratory tests of the milling and baking values of the wheat, year by year, be extended, and the results made use of in arriving at the market prices of each year's crop. As things are, the farmer plainly gets the worst of it in the fixing of the prices according to the grades, without the real bread-making values of the different grades being taken into account.

For Direct Taxation

The national debt of Canada amounts now to $150 for every man, woman and child living in the Dominion. Four years ago the national debt amounted to $62 per head of the people of Canada. The cost of carrying on the business of the country after the war and meeting all the necessary national obligations may amount to close upon $300,000,000 a year. That will mean that the Dominion Government will have to raise money at the rate of nearly $40 a year for every person in Canada, as against $21 per head in 1914. By what method is the money to be raised?

The efficacy and economic soundness of the policy of direct taxation have been demonstrated during the strain of the war. In advocating direct taxation for the raising in large measure of the necessary national revenue in the years to come, the Platform sets forth a method which has given proof of its wisdom. The direct taxation proposals in the Platform are as definite as the clear-cut demands for sweeping reductions of tariff taxation which are set forth immediately before them in the Platform, so that the tariff reductions plank and the direct taxation plank constitute one completely rounded declaration of soundly based national fiscal policy.

The Platform calls for a direct tax on unimproved land values, including all natural resources, a graduated personal income tax, a graduated inheritance tax on large estates, and a graduated income tax on the profits of corporations. The necessities of the situation will demand the adoption of the principle of direct taxation in this country in a decidedly larger measure than that in which it has been put into operation in war-time. While every other country engaged in the war has raised its war-time revenue mainly from taxation of property and income, the method relied upon in this country has been largely the taxation of consumption. In other words, while it is true that direct taxation has been introduced in some degree, Canada's fiscal policy has spared capital and its earnings, at the expense of the great mass of the producers and consumers.

"That Blessed Word"

Like the old lady in the well-known story who said she had found so much consolation in "that blessed word, Mesopotamia," in a sermon by an eloquent and famous preacher whom she had gone to hear, there are certain journals in Canada and certain spokesmen of certain interests who are in these days finding endless unction in the word "Reconstruction," but not with quite the same innocent simple-mindedness that was in evidence in that old lady's praise of Bishop Wilberforce.

Much of this Reconstruction talk is the more or less thinly disguised utterance of greed on the part of the beneficiaries of protectionism for more special privilege in Canada at the public expense. It shows no real recognition of the essential fact that the economic foundation of Canada is agriculture. The excellently timely and important letter addressed to the Toronto Star by Roderick McKenzie, vice-president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which is reprinted in this issue of The Guide, points out certain indications which, as he writes, "gives some color to the report that there is concerted action on the part of manufacturing interests to dragoon the government into spending large sums of the people's money to promote manufacturing interest under the guise of furnishing labor to returned soldiers."

"The old 'National Policy'," writes Mr. McKenzie, in closing his letter, "was instituted and maintained to protect large manufacturing industries under the pretence of furnishing work to the laboring men. It looks as if an attempt is being made to repeat that colossal folly in an aggravated form." The letter sounds a note of warning to which there is need of public heed being given.

Public Ownership

Permanent government ownership and control of the telegraph and telephone systems of the United States are recommended by Postmaster-General Burleson in his annual report, issued at Washington last Friday, in which he says:—

> The experiences as the result of the war have fully demonstrated that the principle of government ownership of the telegraphs and telephones is not only sound, but practical. While such control is now temporary and will exist only until the ratification of peace, yet the best results can be accomplished only when these systems are owned by the government, made a part of the postal establishment and operated with a view solely to serving the public and not of making profit or guaranteeing returns on the investment.

In Great Britain the telegraph and telephone systems of the country were part of the national postal establishment of the country years before the war; and it is to be noted that the declaration was made by Winston Churchill last week that the railway systems of Great Britain, which were taken over by the government immediately upon the beginning of the war, are to continue permanently to be held and operated by the government.

A New Branch Bank Every Day

Every day that has passed since the cessation of active hostilities on November 11 has seen the opening of a new branch bank somewhere in one of the prairie provinces, and several days have seen the opening of more than one. The banks, as it is quite needless to say, do not go into anything in which they do not see money. Even if some of these new branch banks which are sprouting out on the prairie so rapidly in these days are a little ahead of their time, the men in charge of the Western business of the different banks, who do the branch-planting, count on them all being profit-yielders.

That is to say they know it as an assured certainty that there is going to be a great development on the prairies. The fertile soil and rich feeding grounds of Canada, West and East, are incomparably the country's greatest natural resources; and to agricultural industry Canada must continue to look for its chief production of wealth.

To Let in the Light

In the world before the war there was no greater evil, and no more fruitful source of manifold evils, than secret diplomacy and the other secret methods of statecraft. In our own Canada the worst evils in the body politic have thriven and waxed great upon concealment. The daylight of publicity is the greatest of all possible cleansers of evils in the state, and the best of means towards the growth of public welfare. Sunlight and fresh air are the most important of remedial and health building agencies in nature.

There are four declarations in the Farmers' Platform for letting in the full light of day upon the certain matters which hitherto in Canada have been either wholly concealed from public view, or so masked and disguised as to be practically concealed, with results that have not been in the interest of the general well-being and progress. These four declarations are:—

> That all corporations engaged in the manufacture of products protected by the customs tariff be obliged to publish annually comprehensive and accurate statements of their earnings.
>
> That every claim for tariff protection by any industry should be heard publicly before a special committee of parliament.
>
> The publication by contributions and expenditures, both before and after election campaigns.
>
> The setting forth by daily newspapers and periodical publications of the facts of their ownership and control.

The first of the foregoing declarations is a demand so manifestly just as to require no argument in support of it. The customs tariff is a law of Canada providing special privilege and advantage for some Canadians at the cost of the many Canadians, who are entitled to know the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth about its workings and results.

The second calls for effective provision against the tariff-making methods and dealings between politicians and interests seeking to exploit the people of Canada and the resources and the progress of the country, such as have in the past made the tariff a chief corrupting influence in Canadian public life.

The third follows logically upon the second. Holders of unjust privilege at the public expense and seekers after such privilege, whether through tariff manipulation or other methods of exploitation in connection with high finances, railway promoting, conversion of the public resources to provide profit, and other such schemes, have in the past contributed lavishly to the campaign moneybags of the politicians, with demoralizing effects upon public life and upon the country at large.

The last of the four publicity declarations

in the Farmers' Platform calls for the setting forth in plain public view of the facts of the ownership and control of daily newspapers and other periodical publications. Among the things essential to making the world safe for democracy is public enlightenment. What is democracy, after all, but public knowledge and public opinion in action? To make democracy safe, there must be public enlightenment. Public opinion must be based on the truth, not on falsehoods and deceptions. As it was written of old, "You shall know the truth, and the truth will make you free." The power of the press in shaping public opinion is subtle and it is powerful; it works in many ways and it works all the time. Newspapers are too important agencies in influencing public opinion to be allowed with safety to democracy to operate with their ownership and control concealed from public view.

Arguing Both Ways

A high tariff "Reconstruction" editorial in large type is printed on the front page of The Financial Post, of Toronto in the course of which occur these sentences:—

> The fact that a continued high market for wheat is assured should be the great stabilizing factor in Canada.
>
> A price of better than $2.20 is guaranteed for wheat until August 31, 1919. The United States has extended guarantees until April, 1920. This practically means the two-dollar standard for the crop now being marketed and for the crop of 1919. Wheat sets the standard of price for other agricultural products to a large extent.
>
> With such prices prevailing for farm products a large income is assured to Canada. At the same time the cost of living will also remain high. And if the cost of living does not come down every effort must be made to keep wages up.
>
> Looking at the situation from this standpoint it does not look as though there will be any sudden collapse in prices.

Strange to say, in the selfsame issue The Financial Post, defending the exorbitant profits of the milling corporations, argues that it is wholly justifiable for those corporations to accumulate millions of super-profits "to meet a condition that is certain to arise in the future, when the price of wheat is liable to decline $1.00 a bushel in a few months!" The interests which grow fat by means of high protectionism and the methods of high finance certainly have some zealously ingenious arguers enlisted in their service.

As To Tin-Pot Aristocracy

Titles belong to an organization of society for which there should be no place on Canadian soil. They are surviving symbols of caste-divisions which democracy, as it progresses, does away with. Their importation into this country, for the social gilding of new-made millionaires and their consorts, is an evil which should never have been allowed to have a beginning.

The declaration in the Farmers' Platform against any continuance of that evil is one with which there will be hearty agreement by the mass of the Canadian people. The establishment in Canada of figments and trappings, which are mere pinchbeck imitations of the vanished era of feudalism, is an offence against the spirit of true Canadianism.

A Very Much Alive Question

The comments in the newspapers from end to end of Canada on the Farmers' Platform are piling up proof every day that the question of tariff taxation stands in the front of the national problems of the Canadian people. There are no individuals in Canada more thoroughly aware of this fact than the organized beneficiaries of the tariff system, whose unprecedented profits have whetted their hunger for more, and who have not failed to take time by the forelock in their planning with that purpose in view.

In his first speech as the star apostle of the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association's propaganda, which he made in the manufacturing town of Galt, Ont., on July 17 last, Sir John Willison said that the Canadian people had no time now to waste on such defunct matters as "the ancient tariff quarrel, which is as musty as the tombs of Egypt." When he thus airily dismissed the question of national fiscal policy and waved it away outside the region of practical questions, Sir John can hardly have believed there were many among his hearers so guileless as to imagine that complete knowledge of the aliveness of the tariff issue and much strategic thought in that regard were not at work beneath the surface of the Willisonian oratory.

The existing tariff system in Canada is a system of organized injustice to the agricultural industry of the country. It is a system of special privilege, which for the profit of those who are its beneficiaries burdens heavily the many Canadians engaged in agricultural industry, the basic industry of the country and the main source of the wealth of the country. Politicians of every stripe are thoroughly well aware of how very much alive the tariff question is.

There can be little doubt that as a result of the general election in Great Britain next Saturday the government will be given a mandate, not only to retain in its hands the operation of the railways, but also for the acquiring of the coal mines and the transmission of power for industrial purposes from central generating plants in the colliery districts to all parts of the United Kingdom. Public ownership and control of public utilities is denounced by gentlemen of importance in Canada as visionary nonsense. But practical John Bull seems to think otherwise.

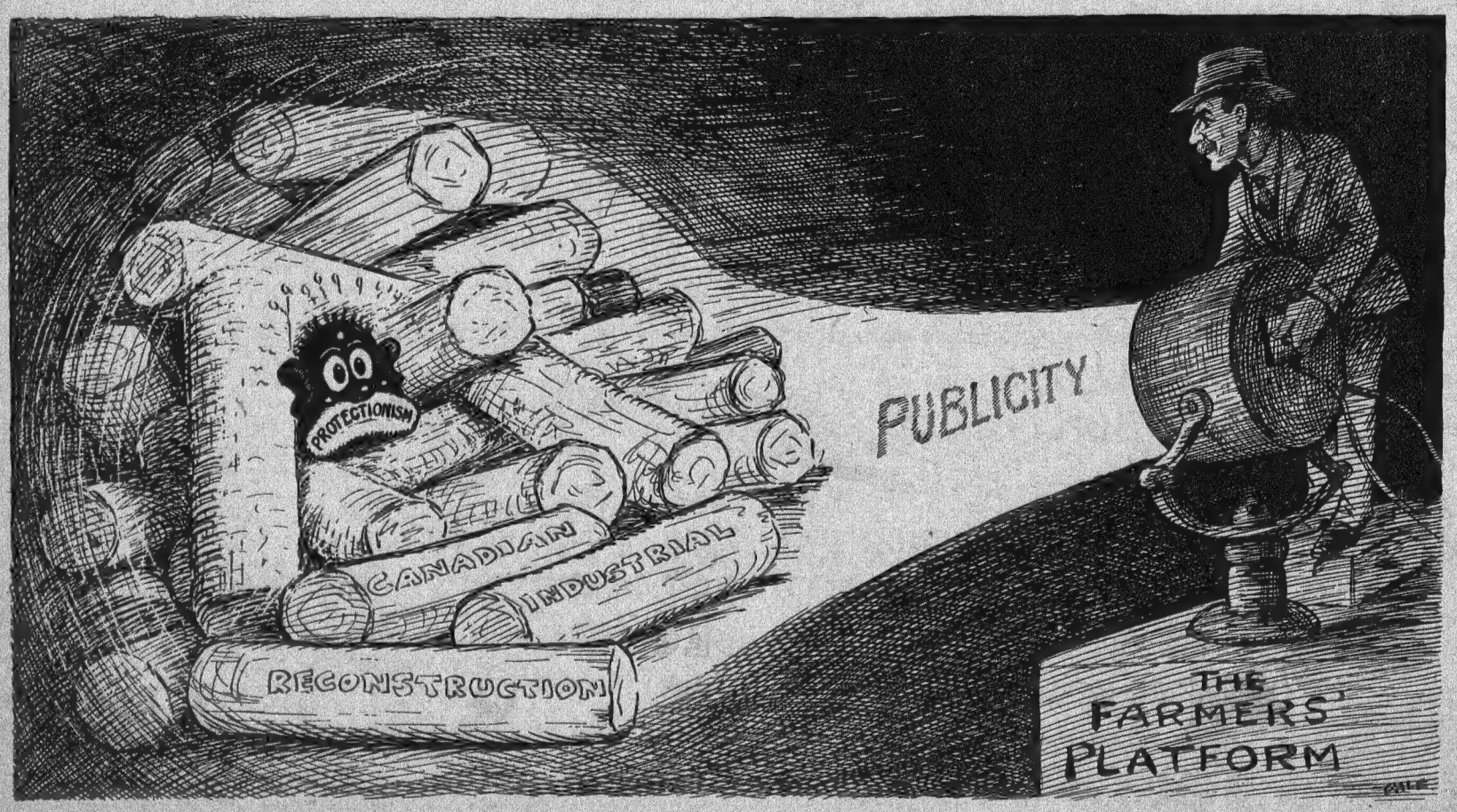
An Eastern Journal complains that The Guide is unreasonable in its attitude towards the "National Policy" of protectionism. How about the attitude of the protected interests in whose behalf the News is so assiduous an arguer? Is there, for instance, anything reasonable in their persistence in demanding that the Order-in-Council of February 8 last, authorizing for 12 months the refunding of the 27½ per cent. duty on light tractors, which are not manufactured in Canada, be rescinded without further delay?

Says the Toronto News:—

> The Grain Growers' Guide praises the Dominion Government for the service which it has rendered the Canadian West in establishing the milling values of Canadian wheat. The tests have been conducted in the Government laboratory at Winnipeg, under the supervision of Dr. Birchard, the Government expert. The results achieved mean much for the prairie grain growers.

They will mean nothing until the milling and baking values are used in fixing the prices of the different grades on each year's crop—something which has never been done yet.

Nothing could be of happier omen for the world's future than the family reunion of all the English-speaking people, which is now going forward so joyously.



THE DARKY IN THE WOODPILE

MR. PEPYS IN THE WEST

Opinion and Democracy---The Farmers' Platform---A National Policy---Wage-Earners and Farmers

DEMOCRACY is public opinion in action. The true strength and real wealth of a democracy is the sum total of genuine opinions of its individual citizens, which they have worked for and rightfully possess as their own. Such opinions are based on convictions and on thought. They are genuine opinions, honestly worked for and honestly held.

Opinion is the legal tender of democracy. And just as there is such a thing as counterfeit legal tender, that is to say, bogus dollar bills and lead quarters, so also are there spurious opinions which do not ring true—bogus opinions, outworn opinions, inherited opinions, fake opinions, bought opinions and merely borrowed opinions. These are some of the varieties of counterfeit opinions. For the most part, they are opinions which have not been rightfully acquired and so are not rightfully held.

Opinion and Democracy

But true, genuine opinions, which we must count upon as the ultimate legal tender of democracy, are opinions which the individual citizen has honestly made his own and honestly holds.

Out of these individual opinions springs democracy's most powerful manifestation—enlightened public opinion, which is the greatest force in the world, as has been proved in the winning of the war by the world's free peoples.

But it is, of course, in time of peace that enlightened public opinion must normally give proof of itself in action. And so every citizen owes it as a duty of self-interest, as well as a duty to the common good, to work (beginning at home with himself, or herself, and aiding in co-operative endeavor, with the same purpose in view) for the increase of enlightenment and public spirit, so as to increase the general progress and welfare.

The Farmers' Platform

Do not such thoughts as are set forth in the foregoing paragraphs suggest themselves strongly to every thinking person who considers the revision and enlargement of the Farmers' Platform (to meet after-the-war conditions) which was prepared at the recent meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture?

That declaration of a truly national policy now goes before the different associations whose representatives in the Council united in framing it. Every local unit in every one of these organizations is a centre of thought and of active discussion of all the matters of public policy dealt with in the Farmers' Platform.

Every local unit is, so to speak, a workshop in which individual citizens work in a group, helping to weld together and strengthen an enlightened opinion to work for the common good.

A Truly National Policy

Plank by plank, the Farmers' Platform is built together into a strong whole, a truly Canadian national policy, based on genuine concern for the common progress and welfare and on the principle of equal rights for all and special privilege for none. Every plank in it will stand the closest scrutiny in the light of that genuine concern and that fundamentally just principle.

This is what makes it of so great importance that all Canadians who are concerned in the securing of justice to all classes and interests in the country and in having the public policies of the country based in justice and sound economic principles, should give the Farmers' Platform their most earnest attention. Of no class of Canadians is this more true than it is of organized labor.

Recognizing this, the Council of Agriculture passed a resolution expressing cordial sympathy with organized labor in its demands for economic justice, and encouraging the various farmers' organizations to become better acquainted with the labor organizations and the labor problems of Canada, with the purpose in view of finding a common ground of action.

Wage-Earners and Farmers

The wage-earners of Canada and the farmers of Canada have the same enemies against whom to fight the good fight for economic justice. The interests organized for the maintenance and strengthening of a fiscal system which works injustice to wage-earners and farmers alike are using every endeavor to create antagonism between wage-earners and farmers. This is being done in divers and sundry insidious ways, under various disguises.

What is needed, in the interest of equal rights for all and special privilege for none, is that organized wage-earners and organized farmers should get together in co-operation and for the education of public opinion

I had written thus far when Snagsby came in to smoak a pipe of tobackoe, as Mr. Pepys would have written it, and talk things over with me. On seeing that I had the Christmas Number of The Guide spread open before me at the pages containing the Farmers' Platform, he began at once to speak of the planks in the Platform dealing with the tariff and direct taxation.

Tariff Planks of the Platform

"The definite, clear-cut demands set forth in the Platform in regard to the tariff," he said, "are the best that have yet been made in any declaration of policy in this country. Beginning with a general demand for an immediate and substantial reduction of the tariff, the Platform declares that the customs duties on goods made in Great Britain should be cut down to one-half the duties in the general tariff and further reduced gradually until there is complete free trade between this country and Great Britain in five years. It demands the acceptance of the United States offer of Reciprocity, which was rejected in 1911, and for taking all tariff taxation off any food stuffs not included in that arrangement which was wrecked. It declares that agricultural implements, vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, cement and illuminating fuel and lubricating oils be placed on the free list, and that all raw materials and machinery used in their manufacture also be placed on the free list."

"Yes," said I, "and it demands that in the event of any tariff concessions being granted to any other country than Great Britain, such concessions shall immediately be extended to Great Britain likewise. And the tariff plank ends with these two declarations, which are by no means the least important of all:—

> That all corporations engaged in the manufacture of products protected by the customs tariff be obliged to publish annually comprehensive and accurate statements of their earnings.
>
> That every claim for tariff protection by any industry should be heard publicly before a special committee of parliament.

Publicity the Remedy

"Good work!" exclaimed Snagsby. "The daylight of publicity is the most effective cure for tariff injustices. And I note that Section 5 of the next plank, which is named Taxation Proposals, says that in levying the business profits tax, the profits must be calculated not on watered stock, but only on the actual cash invested in the business. That will mean more letting in of daylight. More illuminating of the dark methods by which exorbitant profits are extracted from the pockets of the mass of the people and their huge volume more or less successfully disguised."

He went on to speak of the declarations in the Platform for direct taxation of unimproved land values (including all natural resources), and for a graduated personal income tax, a graduated inheritance tax on large estates, and a graduated income tax on the profits of corporations, and against any further alienation of natural resources from public ownership. And coming to the Land Settlement plank he had much to say about the requirement that owners of idle lands be obliged to fix a selling price, which shall be registered, and shall be made the assessable value for purposes of taxation.

To Fix Land Values

"There should be a registration of all the idle land in Canada," said he, "just as there was a registration of man power, and the demand made in the Farmers' Platform that all owners of idle land must fix their selling price, thereby fixing at the same time the assessment of their land for taxation purposes, is excellently just and in every way to be commended, being no less just than it is simple and workable, and no less simple than it is manifestly in the public interest all round."

From that our talk travelled back and forth over the Farmers' Platform; and in speaking of the tariff plank, Snagsby mentioned that he knew of parts of Ontario in which some farmers held exactly the same tariff views as the Manufacturers' Association, so great was their appreciation of "the home market." Which reminded me that I had heard J. W. Leedy, of Whitecourt, one of the Alberta representatives in the Council of Agriculture, deal with "the home market for the farmers" plea in support of protectionism.

The "Home Market" Argument

As a former Governor of Kansas, Mr. Leedy is an honorary member of the committee of the National Highway Association of the United States. The National Highway project is for the building of roads capable of carrying heavy trucks, to cover the entire area of the United States, the cost to be defrayed out of the United States treasury. A survey and estimate have been made, and the cost of the 150,000 miles of highway which would be needed to carry out the project is estimated at $6,000,000,000.

"Against the project the New England States and New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania have protested," said Mr. Leedy. "Those States declare that they would pay an unduly large proportion of the cost. They constitute only 5.4 per cent. of the total area of the United States, but they have 35.8 per cent. of the total wealth. How did they get it? Chiefly by tariff-protected manufacturing and by banking. A large part of their wealth consists of mortgages on the rest of the United States. Well, in those States there are more abandoned farms than in all the rest of the United States put together. I should like to hear some protectionist arguer about 'the home market for the farmer' explain why it is that in those States, which are only 5.4 per cent. of the total area of the United States, there are more abandoned farms than in all the other States put together."

Where Does the Tariff Come In?

"Well," remarked the protectionist to whom Mr. Leedy was talking, "how about, say, Missouri? Aren't the New England States and New York and Pennsylvania a home market for Missouri?"

"Quite so! Quite so!" Mr. Leedy agreed. "But the surplus of corn and hogs raised in Missouri has always gone and will continue to go across the Atlantic. And the price paid for that surplus, which is decided at Liverpool, is the price Missouri gets for its corn and hogs consumed on this side of the Atlantic. Where does the tariff come in?"

W.J.H.

What Is Needed, in the Interest of Equal Rights for All and Special Privilege for None Is That Organized Wage-earners and Organized Farmers Should Get Together in Co-operation and Should Work for the Education of Public Opinion.

Good Samaritans of the Prairies

What is being done in Alberta and Saskatchewan to Provide Hospital Accommodation in Rural Districts

By ETHEL DAVIDSON

ETHEL DAVIDSON

At the annual meeting of the United Farm Women of Alberta in 1918, Mrs. Walter Parlby, the talented president of that organization said, in part:—

"I have come across many worthy people who disapprove of war; who think it can be abolished by the wisdom of words; who indignantly declaim against the hideous and unnecessary wastage of human life through the process of modern warfare, and who yet remain cold and callous to the fact that more children under five years of age have died within the British Empire since the war began than there have been men killed, or that here in sunny Alberta, with no big cities and their hideous festering slums, their reeking tenements as an excuse, we have a death rate, one-half of which consists of children under five years of age, one-third of children under one year. Is it not a veritable triumph of inefficiency for a country that prides itself in its democratic progressive principles?"

This note was also sounded in the convention of Women's institutes of Alberta, where the following striking statement was made: "A soldier in the trenches has seven chances to live to Alberta baby's one chance. Every two deaths out of seven in Alberta are babies under one year of age. Our Alberta babies are dying in greater numbers than our soldiers."

Various remedies are suggested by various organizations — suggestions to authorize text books on health for use in the public schools, to increase charitable aid, to organize child welfare campaigns and exhibits, to engage public welfare nurses in larger numbers—all these and many others along such lines. Any of these suggestions are wise and necessary, but none of them go to the root of the whole matter, viz.: the necessity of a full recognition of the principle that the state must be responsible for the health of the people, which is the cornerstone of a successful democracy.

It has been recognized for a long time that education is the foundation of democracy. It is coming to be recognized that health is of equal importance. Once we concede this principle the path opens broad and clear before us, and there remains only the careful consideration of interesting details of ways and means. We have recognized and acted on this for that portion of our population in military service, but not for the benefit of the civil population. This is entirely accountable for the deplorable contrast between the health conditions of our soldiers in the trenches overseas and of our babes on the farms and ranches and in the towns and cities.

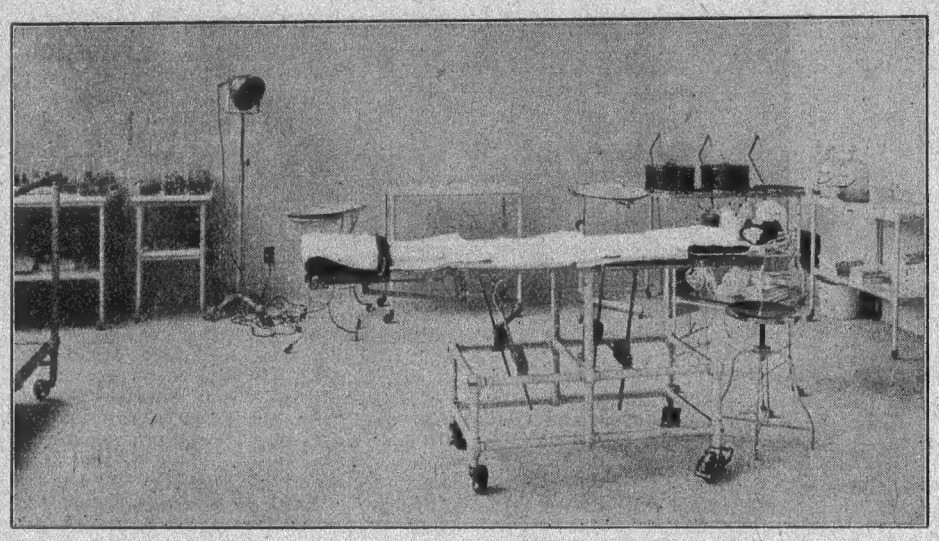
When we have made available proper hospitals, proper nursing and proper medical treatment for the civil population, through the agency of the state, we can reverse this contrast; we can wipe out contagious diseases insofar as that is scientifically possible; we can prevent all preventable disease; and we can set in motion a program of health education of every man, woman and child, which will revolutionize social and industrial conditions in western Canada.

Hospital Acts in Alta. and Sask.

We have enacted the first steps of the legislation necessary to this program in Alberta and Saskatchewan, when the legislatures recently passed Hospital acts in each province.

The first need of the people of Western Canada is hospital accommodation and adequate medical and nursing service. It is a well-known fact that no hospitals and few doctors are within reach of the residents of large rural areas. The second need is public co-operation, through the agency of the government, to reduce the cost of hospital, medical and nursing service to a point which will be within the means of 60 per cent. of the population which cannot afford to pay the present rates in districts where there are hospitals, doctors and nurses. There are in Alberta at present only 39 hospitals to meet the needs of a populaton of 500,000 people, scattered over an area equal in extent to the German Empire. Of these, 14 are located in the four cities, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat. This leaves only 25 small, more or less temporary hospitals, to meet the needs of the entire rural and mining population and the small towns and villages. Conditions in the rural districts can be imagined without detailed description. In the mining district of Drumheller 2,000 miners and their families rely on the hospital facilities of Calgary, which is about 100 miles distant with only one regular daily train to Calgary. Two shacks are maintained as hospitals by local doctors in the valley, but these offer only the most primi tive accommodation, are stove heated, and without even a hot water plant. In some other mining districts conditions are only slightly better—this although coal mining is one of the most hazardous occupations in this province.

These needs are too vast to be met by the sporadic efforts of philanthropists, or even by municipal action.



The Operating Room in a Modern Hospital. Note the Perfect Sanitary Conditions.

An Obsolete Hospital Policy

Hitherto hospitals have been built by incorporated associations, which have raised the necessary capital by soliciting donations and endowments from philanthropists or by soliciting grants from municipal councils. In the cities the donations have been insignificant and the municipal councils have been the main sources of revenue for both capital expenditure and annual maintenance. For the past five years the cities of Calgary and Edmonton have spent slightly over four per cent. of their annual tax levies on their hospitals. Enormous expenditures are being made, yet the actual benefits to public health are not what they should be owing to the fact that these hospitals are operated as hotels for the patients of private doctors rather than as democratic public service institutions.

This condition has given rise to financial and social problems of grave importance in Calgary and Edmonton. The hospitals being owned by private companies the taxes raised for their support are expended by trustees not responsible to the people. The financial problem is becoming more and more irritating as public opinion is aroused to the shortcomings of the service and the inability of the electorate to impress its opinions on the non-representative hospital boards. Although the city of Calgary has expended a sum equal to $16.50 per capita of the population, and is adding to this at the rate of $1.60 per capita per year, there is not a free clinic or a free dispensary or free accommodation for any except isolation cases and a few maternity cases. Paupers are accommodated, but the city pays the individual bill for each of these cases. Hospital fees of $1.50 to $5.00 per day, especial fees for surgical ward, X-ray, pathology, etc., and ambulance fees, and graduate nurses' fees of $30 per week make hospital service prohibitive for common people who cannot be vouched for by the associated charities.

Concentration of Accommodation

Another serious phase of the problem is that fully 35 per cent. of the hospital accommodation is used by non-residents. The provincial grant is only about 20 per cent. of the city grant. This places a serious burden on city taxpayers, even when the outside patients pay a scale of fees covering the actual cost; and not all of them pay. I was informed by the Edmonton authorities in 1916 that there was over $100,000 of uncollected and uncollectable accounts against non-resident patients on the hospital books, and this deficit had to be met by the taxpayers of Edmonton. This is not only a question of money. The tendency has been for doctors and nurses to gather where hospitals are and to bring the patients into the cities over long distances. Thus, there are almost twice as many doctors in each city as are needed by the city, while country districts are without medical and nursing service, and only those country patients who can afford the enormous cost receive adequate treatment. Proper attention to a farmer's wife during child-birth often meant a whole year's crop.

These are the facts about city hospitals. The rural hospitals, few in number as they are, are usually on a precarious financial basis and are not adequately equipped or staffed. Frequently they are not superintended by trained nurses, and no graduates of reputable hospitals are available in the neighborhood. Although the capital charges may have been met by donations, etc., the cost of maintenance is a tax upon the sick in the form of hospital fees, and many people cannot afford the services of such a hospital, nor of a doctor, even when these are available. The missionary departments of some churches have attempted to establish hospitals in some field, but their efforts have not amounted to much in the aggregate. Sometimes these hospitals are undoubtedly proselytizing institutions, and bitter sectarian rivalries prevent effective organization.

The Free Public Hospital Movement

Within the last five years, and particularly since western women were enfranchised, a movement for free public hospitals, especially for the rural districts, has swept over the western provinces; and there has been an increasing demand that provincial governments assume a greater measure of responsibility for public health. The public has been awakened by what has been accomplished by the military medical departments. People are urging that if a complete medical and hospital service can so improve conditions among the soldiers, an equally complete service for civilians would have the same results.

In response to this agitation, each of the prairie provinces has enacted legislation, Saskatchewan and Alberta have passed Hospital acts providing for public hospitals to be controlled and financed by the taxpayers of the districts which they serve. The Alberta act is, I believe, the most advanced

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Proper care of the Teeth is one of the First Good Health Precautions. Dental Clinic in a Winnipeg Public School.

Improved Seed for Every Farm

Seed multiplies rapidly. In two years the progeny of the seed on a small plot will seed a large acreage

A Plan by Which a High Quality of Seed Can Be Maintained with a Minimum of Effort and Expense---By R. D. Colquette

THE best system yet devised for making definite, conscious progress under farm conditions in seed improvement is that recommended and practiced by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. For wheat, oats and barley it is briefly this:—

From ripe grain grown from seed of recognized quality, selections of heads of uniform and desirable type are made. These heads, after thorough curing, are threshed by hand. From the threshed grain the best kernels are selected. The following spring this specially-selected seed is sown on a plot, known as a Hand-Selected Seed Plot, on which favorable cultural conditions are provided. During the growing and ripening period all foreign plants and off-type progeny of the selected seed are carefully eliminated. When this work is carried on by a member of the C.S.G.A. and all the regulations of the association complied with, the product may be registered as Elite Stock Seed.

Method of Increasing Good Seed

The next consideration is to increase the desirable strain of seed which has been obtained by this process of selection. Elite Stock Seed is sown on a multiplying field. Good cultural conditions are again provided and elimination of undesirable plants continued. The product of this field, if it has passed official inspection by the C.S.G.A., may be registered and sold as First Generation Registered Seed. The product of First Generation Registered Seed grown under the rules of the C.S.G.A. the following year, may be recorded and sold as Second Generation Registered Seed, and this in turn may be multiplied in the succeeding season, producing Third Generation Registered Seed. After this the seed passes out of the registered class.

In order to qualify for membership in the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, it is necessary to produce Elite Stock Seed from hand selections and to comply with the by-laws of the association. The applicant for membership must give satisfactory evidence of his determination to make seed growing a special branch of his farming operations. Until the last meeting of the C.S.G.A., which was held in Ottawa, in September, only members of the association could register seed grain. Under new regulations then adopted, non-members of the association are granted the privilege of having grain inspected and officially recognized as First, Second or Third generation registered seed as the case may be. This new regulation, it is hoped, will greatly increase the amount of seed of recognized quality, that will be made available for seed purposes.

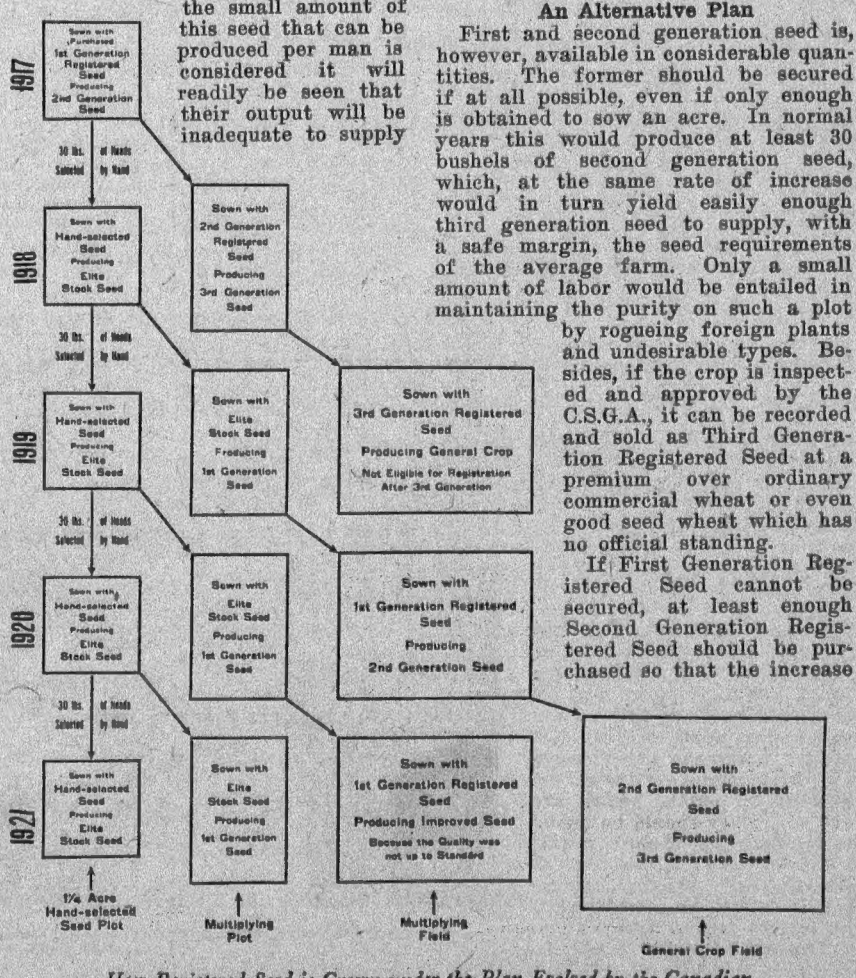
It has been found that only a comparatively small number of farmers will undertake the production of Elite Stock Seed from their own selections. More could profitably engage in it. The work offers a splendid opportunity to those who are in a position to undertake it. All registered seed of first, second and third generation must be derived from Elite Stock Seed. For these qualities of seed there will be an ever increasing demand as the benefits derived from sowing them become more and more recognized. Up to the present about 400 farmers through Canada have become members of the C.S.G.A., while about 1,000 others have applied for membership. This includes practically all the men in Canada who have made a start at producing Elite Stock. When the small amount of this seed that can be produced per man is considered it will readily be seen that their output will be inadequate to supply the demand. Demand in excess of supply means high prices and every encouragement exists for a greater number of farmers to engage in the work of improvement by hand selection under the supervision of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

To the farmer who wishes to improve the quality of his grain crops by planting registered seed and multiplying it on his own farm, but who does not desire to conduct hand selected plots only one alternative presents itself. He must buy each year enough registered seed to sow a small plot so that in one or at most two years he will have enough seed of recognized pure strains to meet his seed requirements. Elite Stock Seed is not available for this purpose. Nor is it probable that it will be in the near future. The producers of this quality of seed find that it pays them better to sow it and confine their sales to its progeny.

An Alternative Plan

First and second generation seed is, however, available in considerable quantities. The former should be secured if at all possible, even if only enough is obtained to sow an acre. In normal years this would produce at least 30 bushels of second generation seed, which, at the same rate of increase would in turn yield easily enough third generation seed to supply, with a safe margin, the seed requirements of the average farm. Only a small amount of labor would be entailed in maintaining the purity on such a plot by rogueing foreign plants and undesirable types. Besides, if the crop is inspected and approved by the C.S.G.A., it can be recorded and sold as Third Generation Registered Seed at a premium over ordinary commercial wheat or even good seed wheat which has no official standing.

If First Generation Registered Seed cannot be secured, at least enough Second Generation Registered Seed should be purchased so that the increase in two years would meet the seed requirements of the farm. If he can afford it the farmer might buy enough so that the increase in one year would seed his farm. This is not necessary, however. By thoroughly rogueing the smaller plot the strain can be kept practically pure and its quality maintained. The farm acreage will be sown with seed one generation further removed from Elite Stock Seed than if first generation seed is obtained to start with. With careful attention to the maintenance of purity but little deterioration in the quality of the seed sown on the farm acreage will be encountered.



How Registered Seed is Grown under the Plan Evolved by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association

A Matter of Good Business

There is but little of sentiment in this proposition. It is a matter of good business. To balance the outlay of money in purchasing registered seed and of labor in keeping it pure until its increase is large enough to seed the farm there is the heavier yield that will be secured and also the premium that can always be secured for seed grain of known quality over that sold for commercial purposes.

This plan must be consistently followed year after year if permanent benefits are to be secured. Sporadic or intermittent efforts will not get one anywhere. Each year enough registered seed will have to be obtained from an outside source to seed a plot. This will have to be carefully rogued and the seed kept separate for sowing a small field the following season. This field will also have to be given attention, off-type plants and plants of other varieties being as carefully eliminated as time will allow so as to keep the strain pure. Each year, therefore, there will be the product of a seed field for seeding the farm acreage. The seed plot and the seed field will have to become a regular part of the farm organization in order that the benefits of the scheme may be permanent.

Science is on the side of the man who endeavors to maintain the purity of strains of such cereals as wheat, oats and barley. These plants are self fertilizing. That means that they ordinarily breed true, and seldom show any marked variation from the parent plant. A strain or pure line of wheat, oats or barley will breed practically true from generation to generation as there is seldom any outside crossing. Thus a strain selected for yielding quality, stiffness of straw and other desirable characters has only to be kept free from mixtures of other strains or varieties in order to keep the seed in bulk true to standard. Modifications in the characteristics of the strain

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Co-operation in Quebec

The Farmers of French Canada first adopted the Co-operative Idea in Banking---By C. B. Sissons

TO the great majority of Canadians Quebec is a sealed book. Or worse even than that, it is known only in caricature. News items secured by enterprising correspondents naturally feature the abnormal, the spectacular. The public has not time over its coffee to be instructed. It must be interested, amused and surprised. And in the case of Quebec, to say nothing of prejudice, language barriers have served further to retard the spread of accurate information among the other provinces. In Quebec they know something of English, but French with most of us in Ontario and the West is a foreign language, consequently, it will not be surprising if a large number of the readers of The Grain Growers' Guide are unfamiliar with the remarkable progress which co-operation has made in rural Quebec.

In one respect the history of co-operation in rural Quebec is unique. The co-operative principle first showed itself not in selling and buying, but in banking. As much as ten years before the founding of the great co-operative company which sells the products of the farm, and 13 years before the organizing of the flourishing co-operative company through which the farmers buy supplies, a successful experiment had been made in co-operative banking. At various points in the province, People's banks (Les Caisses Populaires) had been established, through which the farmers were shown the benefit of co-operation as distinct from competition in business. The familiarity with the principle of co-operation thus secured by the farmers, and the self-reliance produced by their success in managing their own banks, contributed not a little to the immediate and uninterrupted success of the trading companies later established.

A Wise Civil Servant

For the organization of the People's Banks, Alphonse Desjardins was responsible. Being a civil servant at Ottawa, engaged on Hansard, he naturally had time at his disposal. He was wiser than many civil servants, however, and took steps to avoid rust. He devoted his leisure time to the study of co-operative banking in Italy and Belgium and elsewhere. Being convinced that he had found a system which could be applied successfully in Quebec, he called together a few of his friends to a meeting in his home at Levis one December evening in the year 1900. As a result of this meeting, on January 21 following, the first Caisse Populaire was opened at Levis. Mr. Desjardins managed the bank himself and his good wife kept the books. The profits of the first year amounted to $66.85 and were distributed among the handful of shareholders. Fifteen years later, 1,258 shareholders of the parent bank divided profits of $25,500. The movement thus begun in Levis spread steadily throughout the parishes of the province. The uniform success of the experiment, the fact that none of the banks, although separately managed, has ever lost a cent of money for a shareholder or depositor, served to win public confidence without apparently provoking the hostility of the formidable chartered banks. The last year book gives the number of People's Banks as an even hundred in Quebec, while a number of others have been established among the French-speaking population of Ontario and the New England States.

Each bank is administered by three boards—an administrative board of from five to nine members, which appoints the manager; a credit board of three or four members, which decides on all loans; and a supervising board of three members which audits the books. None of the members of these committees may receive a salary. They must all be residents of the parish and men of approved integrity. The same thing is true of the shareholders. It is also stipulated that the manager shall be a resident of the parish. The shares are of $5.00 only, and loans are made only to shareholders. One man may hold more than one share, but no man may have more than one vote. The insistence on the principle of residence and approved character in all who have to do with these banks without doubt has been responsible for the remarkable success of the People's Bank. Mr. Desjardins, whose vision shaped the simple system, has not been without honor in Europe and the United States. I am not sure that he is known in Toronto and Winnipeg. At any rate he has not yet received a title.

Organized in 1910

It was only in 1910, that co-operative trading was organized among the farmers of Quebec. In Ontario, already the Grange and the Patrons of Industry have had their day and ceased to be. In the West, the Grain Growers had already won a preliminary skirmish with the elevator combine and were developing strength for greater things in the future. With the example of Ontario as a warning and that of their own banks and the West to encourage them, the pioneers of co-operative trading in Quebec were able to establish business along such safe lines that there has been no need to retreat at any point.

Quebec, like eastern Ontario, emphasizes dairying, and the leading company is known as the Agricultural Co-operative Society of the Cheese-makers of Quebec (la Societe Co-operative des Fromagers de Quebec). Its founder, Auguste Trudel, is still its manager. In eight years he has seen the company's buusiness increase steadily. From modest beginnings it has grown till in 1917 products were sold to the value of $4,584,024.24. All this on a paid-up capital of $17,221 ($43.950 being subscribed).

The motive of organization was the fact that Quebec cheese regularly sold for export at less than Ontario cheese. However excellent the quality of the output of certain factories, the owners failed to get the highest price for their cheese. Mr. Trudel had suffered from this discrimination for many years. He was a cheesemaker, the son of a cheesemaker and farmer. Leaving home at the age of 19 he entered a cheese factory near Ottawa. Finding himself handicapped without a knowledge of English, he spent a winter in an Ontario community at Lansdowne, near Kingston. He so far improved his time there and increased his knowledge in later years that his command of English is ready and exact. In 1910, he succeeded in getting 30 factories, in several of which he had an interest, to form the company above mentioned. One of the first acts was to secure from the government the appointment of a grader. A strange thing happened when the first lot of cheese was sold by auction as usual at the Board of Trade. What 25 years of individual effort had failed to secure was accomplished by a single week of co-operation. Grade number one brought exactly the same price as the best Ontario cheese. "A very happy moment in my life," Mr. Trudel told me with his quiet smile.

Making Haste Slowly

In Quebec they believe in making haste slowly. Only when success has been assured in the selling of cheese and butter was attention turned to other products of the farm. Eggs, chickens, maple syrup and sugar, honey, beans, potatoes, peas and wool were added in time to the list of products handled. Then in 1916 two abattoirs were taken over, and at present the company is handling a very successful dressed meat business.

A commodious cold storage warehouse has been secured in Montreal, where at any hour of the day the visitor may see a large staff busily engaged. While the company does not undertake to do a retail business it keeps open house. Anybody who wishes to purchase a cheese or a few dozen eggs may do so, provided he pays a little more to cover the additional expense of handling in small quantities, and provided he is prepared to pay cash for his purchases and carry them away with him. Honest grading, cash payment and self-delivery are three definite working principles of the company.

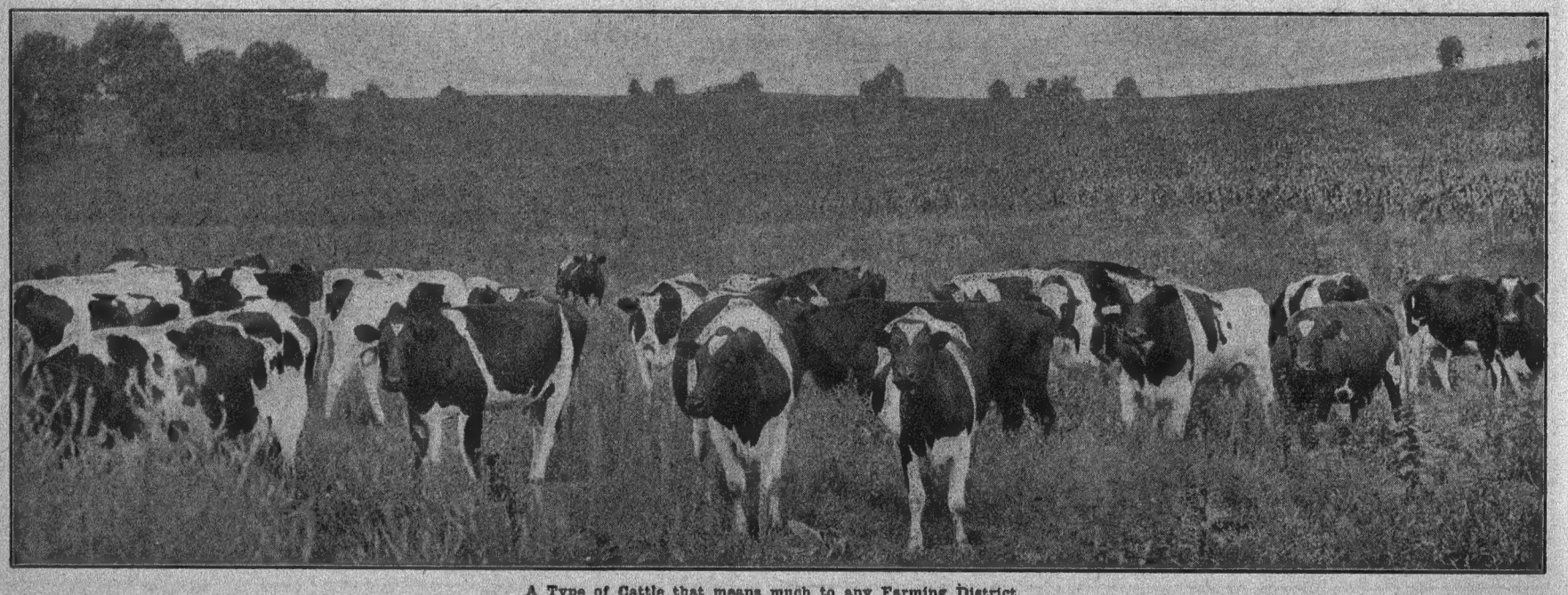
One other activity of the Cheesemakers' Co-operative Company must be overlooked. Every week from the office of the Company, 63 William Street, Montreal, a little paper known as La Bulletin des Agriculteurs is issued to all members of the company, who are prepared to pay 50 cents a year, and to any others who are prepared to pay $1.50. In addition to the inevitable advertisements the paper contains a full page editorial, regularly signed, according to a custom occasionally followed in Quebec newspapers, a number of non-political articles on agricultural subjects and also the market reports of the week.

A Buying Company

There still remains to be mentioned the youngest of the three co-operative societies which intimately touch the life of the farmers of Quebec. Its home, consisting of an office and warehouse, is situated not far from that of its sister company close to the great wharves of Montreal. It is known as the Co-operative House of Montreal (Le Comptoir Co-operatif de Montreal). Its founder and manager, Mr. Horace D. Desloges, had profitted by a thorough training in business and had made himself familiar with the literature of the co-operative movement before the organization of the Company in 1913. For a year and a half without any remuneration he devoted much of his time to the work of the company while continuing in his occupation as accountant. After that time the company was on its feet. For the last two years it has paid dividends of six per cent. In 1917 the number of shareholders increased from 700 to 1,600.

The Co-operative House is really the complement of the Cheesemakers' Society. It sells commodities to the farmers: the sister company buys the products of the farm. Neither invades the field of the other, but they work in entire harmony for the benefit of their patrons who are also their shareholders. Neither company has any desire to strike at the retail dealers. They desire simply to eliminate wasteful competition and the middleman who is a parasite. For example, when the Co-operative House started business in 1913, basic slag retailed at anywhere from $24 to $28, the wholesale price being $13. The company, however, was able to sell it directly to the farmers at from $15 to $15.50 with a sufficient margin to ensure a dividend. The sale of artificial fertilizers so necessary in older soils, has been greatly stimulated throughout the Province by this lowering of prices. A rapidly increasing business is also being carried on in the sale of seed grain. New lines are taken up, as they appear to offer sure returns. No attempt has been made to handle implements. Having followed the history of co-operative business among western farmers, Mr. Desloges was well aware of the losses which might attend the early stages of the implement busi-

Continued on Page 40



A Type of Cattle that means much to any Farming District.

United Farmers of Alberta

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

First U.F.A. Convention

THE Edmonton Journal, in a recent issue, says editorially:—

"No person has lived in Western Canada in this past decade who does not appreciate to some extent the vast change in conditions here that has been brought about in that period by the organized movement of the farmers.

"It is made clear that the greatest of the early difficulties which those who originated and carried through to their present standing the various enterprises described had to contend with were furnished by those whom they were seeking to benefit. They had to be given confidence in themselves and in their own powers of initiative.

"It is just 10 years this coming January since the farmers of Alberta were united in one organization, and two officials of The Grain Growers' Grain Company visited the convention held in the Mechanics' Hall, on Third Street, Edmonton, at which this union was consumated, and established the first direct connection of the province with the company.

"One of these was E. A. Partridge, whose idea it was to form this co-operative trading concern, and who was the head of it during its first years of struggle. Less than three years before the Edmonton convention it had come into existence in the little Saskatchewan village of Sintaluta, near which Mr. Partridge had his farm. When he was in Edmonton he was suffering from the effects of a serious accident sustained the previous summer while operating his binder. Some of those who listened to his speech at that gathering, with all its nervous energy, its patent earnestness and its clear phrasing, felt sure that something really big was likely to come from the pioneering task to which he had set his hand.

"Accompanying him was a man of a different type, T. A. Crerar, now minister of agriculture in the Union Government at Ottawa. A tall, fine-looking young fellow, quiet, but forceful in his manner, nothing could be further removed from the old conception of the 'hayseed.' They made an excellent team.

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Origin of the "U.F.A."

An Account of the amalgamation of the old Alberta Farmers' Association with the Society of Equity—By Rice Sheppard, 4th Vice-President, U.F.A.

No doubt most members of the United Farmers of Alberta know that prior to 1909 two farmers associations were in existence in Alberta, one known as the Alberta Farmers' Association, the other as the Canadain Society of Equity. The aims and objects of both were very similar; both were working to improve the conditions under which western farmers and their families were living at that time, and it mattered but little which organization served the farming community. Both were accepted as a means of improving conditions, so that at some points, the Alberta Farmers' Association was operating, and at others the Society of Equity, but this soon caused misunderstanding and some friction and duplication of effort. While the efforts of neither organization were as effectual as it would have been with a united force.

Both organizations were started in the province in the year 1905, and the first few years' work called for the greatest patience and determination. It was fortunate for the farmers that their leaders possessed both, and in spite of opposition and discouragements, they marched forward, battering down barricades, bridging gulfs and straightening many crooked highways. Resolutions and petitions by the score were formulated and presented to both Provincial and Dominion governments, and soon attention was paid to important matters presented.

There were the questions of markets for pork and beef, grain grades, dockage at elevator, transportation facilities, car distribution, loading platforms, the proper fencing of railways, damages for the killing of horses and cattle on railways, proper fire guards, the need of better roads, bridges and ferries, more branch railways for the settlers, etc., etc. All these matters were urgently taken up, and some results obtained, but the campaign was not as successful as it would have been with united effort.

Obstacles in the Way

Some leaders of both organizations realized this fact and put forth efforts at different times to bring it about. The first attempt was made in October, 1906, when a convention of both associations was called at Lacombe, Alberta, but the convention was not successful in bringing about the amalgamation, the principal reason being that the Society of Equity wished to create a Dominion-wide organization, while the Alberta Farmers' Association wished to confine their efforts to Alberta. Another difficulty was the choice of name. Several of those working for the amalgamation were very disappointed at the failure, and never gave up the hope that some day the two would become one. Two years more passed before it became a real, live question again. A resolution in favor of a further effort at amalgamation was introduced by Strathcona local at the Calgary Convention of the Alberta Farmers' Association. This passed almost unanimously, and a Convention was later called in Edmonton, at which a successful amalgamation took place.

The question of a name was a big one; more time and thought perhaps was given to that question than any other. It was considered of such importance that a special committee was appointed to suggest a suitable name, and present their findings next day. This committee was in session from eight o'clock in the evening until one o'clock next morning, before an agreement was arrived at. All sorts of names were offered such as, "The Alberta Farmers' Equity Union," "The Alberta Farmers' Equity Association," "The Farmers' Union of Equity," and finally, at one o'clock in the morning, the name, "The United Farmers of Alberta, our motto, Equity," was presented, and on the motion of George McDonald, of Olds, who made quite a stirring address as to its merits, it was unanimously agreed that the committee recommend that name to the Convention. The name was accepted by the Convention almost unanimously.

It has been felt by some members of that committee that the amalgamation of these two early organizations was a very important event in the history of the association, and that some day when the history of the association came to be written it should form a part, and so steps were taken to get together photos of the members of the committee on amalgamation so that they could be preserved and reproduced. Two of its mmbers have crossed the Great Divide, Director George McDonald, of Olds, and Director George Long, of Edmonton. Both were enthusiastic members and much beloved by the association. Almost all the rest of the committee are still active in the U.F.A. work, and the hope of all is that the name "United Farmers," will represent the United Farmers of the Dominion of Canada in the near future.

The Committee representing the Alberta Farmers Association and The Farmers Society of Equity responsible for the Amalgamation of the two associations now known as The United Farmers of Alberta

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina Sask.

Sagathun's Good Work

"ONE hundred per cent. of this district are paid-up members and therefore we cannot get any new members except when a new settler moves in; when we enlist him the first Saturday of each month, which are our regular meeting nights."

Such is the cheerful report received a few days ago from L. H. Hjelmeland, secretary-treasurer of the Sagathun Local of the Grain Growers' Association. It will not, therefore, be surprising to other members of the association to be informed that the members of this local are up and doing. Instead of waiting around for the Central office to put them to work, they have found work at their doors, which they are taking up with a will.

Interested in Municipal Affairs

One of the outstanding grievances amongst those who are endeavoring to spread the principles of democracy, which is only another way of referring to "good government," is the fact that men are so indifferent about their own affairs. This is quite as true, in most places, regarding municipal politics, as it is of provincial or federal. But a different atmosphere appears to exist amongst the members of the Sagathun local. According to Mr. Hjelmeland's communication, they have been taking such a lively interest in their local affairs, they have "scared the natives." He says: "At our regular meeting held in July municipal affairs were brought up for discussion and a committee of three members was appointed to draft a resolution to the Municipal Council of Big Stick Rural Municipality, demanding that a true copy of all municipal minutes should be printed in the local paper. After the publication of our correspondence in the local paper Mr. Cameron came and took us by surprise, by asking for a chance to give us the financial standing of the municipal affairs. This was part of what we had asked for and therefore most welcome.

Members Turn Out in Crowds

"But the trouble was then, as had been many times before, the members did not attend the meeting. It looked as though the secretary, in the first place, was expected to keep the local alive and then go around to tell the members what was going on. Arrangements were made that the secretary-treasurer should repeat his address at a special meeting, two weeks from that date and have it widely published. This was done and I think the special meeting was new to most localities. Here is what happened. With books and financial statements from 1915 to date, the secretary-treasurer came eighteen miles to our meeting. All the Reeves since the organization of the municipality—four in all—were present. Two of the present councillors and two ex-councillors were also present; as well as Mr. A. J. Colquhoun, M.L.A. of Maple Creek.

Schoolhouse Filled

"The schoolhouse was filled to capacity. Addresses were delivered by the Municipal secretary, Mr. P. S. Cameron; Mr. A. J. Colquhoun, M.L.A. and Mr. A. O. Anderson of Maple Creek. The meeting was a most valuable one and closed at twelve o'clock; as it was then Sunday morning.

"It had been the intention to hold more of these meetings, but there came the 'Spanish flu,' and everything is closed up at present."

This is a most encouraging report, especially in view of the fact, as stated in the above letter, that: "Our district has not had, up to this time, Nov. 2nd, two inches of rain all this summer. No fall plowing can be done and it will be a very hard proposition to get the seed in next spring, and without a bit of seed in sight. Hundreds of acres, which were laid down for summerfallow this year, are still unplowed and will be so. There seems to be some excuse for the farmer too. We can plow, sow, seed and harvest and summerfallow too, but we cannot bring any rain and there we are. All the advice about how to operate a farm, we get from the town people does not fit for all of us."

Demand Publication of Minutes

These results were brought through the action of the Sagathun Grain Growers' Association, which, in August last, adopted a resolution, requesting the municipal council of Big Stick No. 141, to publish in the Maple Creek News a true copy of all the minutes of all council meetings.

On September 16, the secretary-treasurer of the municipality wrote that he "had been directed to state that when the majority of the ratepayers, through their representatives, want the expenditure of money for the above purpose they are quite willing to accede to their request."

Following the receipt of this communication the Sagathun G.G. local met on September 21, and adopted the following resolution: "Moved by Mantel, seconded by Russell, that the minutes of the R. M. of Big Stick be published in the Maple Creek News and the secretary should have power to pay for same."

The Sagathun local published the whole story in the above paper, concluding the same with the following: "As the council refuses to make public the minutes of their meetings until demanded by a majority of the ratepayers, therefore, in your own interests ask your councillor to insist that the minutes be published in the Maple Creek News and paid for. You have a right to know where your taxes go and also to know what your servant is doing, for or against you."

Peace by Force *vs.* Peace by Righteousness

By J. B. Musselman, General Secretary

The glorious victory which the forces of the more democratic nations of the world have won, at so incalculable a cost, over the reactionary autocracies of Central Europe, has placed within the hands of the former the power to enforce the peace of the world for many years to come. Indeed! It should be possible—and this is the supreme wish of many—to permanently guarantee the world against future international wars.

United States of the World

Many and interesting have been the proposals and suggestions of how this end is to be attained. The one most generally accepted, as fraught with the greatest possibilities for success, is the formation of a League of Nations, a kind of "United States of the World." The plan is based on the assumption that so large a majority of the advanced and powerful nations will join the League and bind themselves to yield obedience to its constitution and the laws which it may from time to time enact for the regulation of the international affairs, as to insure its power to enforce obedience to these laws and findings, by nations not willingly yielding the same, whether they be outside the League or within, and seeking to ignore or violate their pledges to it.

This, of course, involves agreement on the part of the nations joining the League to submit to majority rule and to the decisions of some kind of supreme court of nations, in those matters placed by mutual agreement within its jurisdiction. At first glance this may appear to be Utopian. But, after all, it will be a basis similar to that on which the United States of America has worked so successfully; while Germany and other empires offer examples of nations related by blood or language, and sometimes not closely related at all, having thus bound themselves and yet preserving a great measure of autonomy.

Peace by Force

Such a league would require to have means always at hand for the enforcement of peace. That it could not prevent, absolutely, disturbances of the peace of the world will be readily admitted. But it must have the means whereby it can swiftly visit punishment upon and exact restitution from the offender. The offending nation will be a criminal nation and will have to be compelled to pay the damages occasioned by its lawlessness. Its offences must be made unprofitable to it. Those wronged must be compensated.

But matters must not end here. Punishment for crimes, individual or collective, in the very nature of things, must be brought home to the individuals who planned and ordered their perpetration. A condition whereby accessories to the crime should alone suffer the consequences and the principals escape, were so flagrant a violation of justice, that a League of Nations committing it would not command the respect of even its own people. Therefore, if for no other reason than this hoped for League of Nations, the Allies must not weaken in their determination to bring to judgment the arch criminals of the world's greatest war and especially those of high position.

Good and Bad Effects

Such a League could, undoubtedly, enforce a kind of peace upon the peoples of the world, for a time at least, irrespective of the righteousness, or otherwise, of the international relationships which it might establish, or permit to be established. But if such a peace is to be dependent only upon the power and determination of the League to enforce it, or if it fails to be established upon world conditions, which are righteous and equitable, it cannot and should not endure.

It is conceivable that the powers of such a League might become a menace to some of the nations and to some classes of the people if its actions were actuated by selfish motives, of national or of class interest. If the League enforces, or allows its members to enforce, conditions which permit of the exploitation of some of the nations for the benefit of others, which deny to any section of the race reasonable opportunity for advancement and the fullest development, or which reserves for the few the great natural resources which the world so lavishly affords for the sustenance of all, or if it permits the erection of all kinds of oppressive, artificial trade barriers, the peace which it seeks to enforce cannot and must not endure.

Meaning of Permanent Peace

Permanent peace must mean something more than merely a rigid expression of the aspirations of the weaker. It can endure only if it be founded on righteousness and equity. While there must still be an efficient policing power, peace, if it is to endure, must establish and maintain peace by the only means possible, namely, by the removal of the prime causes of war. So well is this recognized that already considerable opposition toward this prospect is being manifested, as was evidenced a few days ago in the United States Senate.

(Editorial Note—A succeeding article will deal with these "causes" and with this "opposition" to a League of Nations, which is manifested, presumably, because it is anticipated by those opposed that such a League would "remove or modify these causes" and thereby affect the interests of special privilege).

Growth of Work

In spite of the fact that the Central office of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association commenced with a staff of a secretary and a stenographer and has increased in four years to an office staff of between fifty and sixty, new departments are being continually created, necessitating augmentation of the staff.

Owing to the fact that the trading department has developed during this same period from nothing to a turnover, which by the end of this year will reach $2,000,000, it has been found again necessary to enlarge the staff of the trading department, by the appointment of Murray Hall, of Swift Current as Trade Organizer. Mr. Hall entered upon his duties a few days ago and comes well equipped with experience, ideas and ideals.

The Call of the Wild

Murray Hall was born on a farm in Haldimand County, Ontario, of English stock and after graduating from Simcoe High School, he for a short time taught school in that province. In 1906 he heard "The Call of the Wild" and located in Regina, entering the employment of McKenzie, Brown and Thom, Barristers. Shortly afterwards he taught school in the Cupar district, where the Central secretary J. B. Musselman, then resided.

Subsequnetly Mr. Hall entered upon a mercantile career. The great rush for Homesteads in the south-west of the province found him in 1910 driving an eight-ox-team breaking plow in the vicinity of Vanguard. He is an ardent member of the Grain Growers' Association, has progressive ideals and enthusiastic in promulgation of co-operative principles.

Resided in Swift Current

The following notice of his appointment appeared in a recent issue of the Swift Current Herald: "Murray Hall, who for the past two and a half years has been identified with selling supplies to rural customers, for the Yule-Hill Co. Consumers Ltd., and other local merchants, has received an appointment with the trading department of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, in connection with extending and organizing co-operative local trading branches of that concern. Prior to his work in Swift Current, Mr. Hall was engaged in the general merchandise, butchering and livestock business at Vanguard for two years and brings to his work a wide and practical experience in business and enthusiasm for co-operative trading, that will, no doubt, enable him to render most important service to the Grain Growers. He will leave this week for Regina to take up his work.

Death of Two G. G. Workers

Death continues to claim its victims from the members of the Grain Growers' Association and amongst those who have fallen before the ravages of the "Spanish flu" during the last few days is Kasper Hartel, secretary of the Kronsberg Co-operative Society Limited. The deceased has been the active and faithful secretary for the last two years, through whose efforts largely the co-operative feature of it was brought into being.

The Central office also regrets to announce receipt of information from L. H. Hjelmeland, secretary-treasurer of the Sagathun Local, to the effect that Mr. L. O. Reddick, of Maple Creek, who was a member of the above local, has also fallen a victim to the "flu."

U.S. Wheat Price for 1919

A dispatch from Washington announces that, in the opinion of the United States Food Administration, the guaranteed price for the 1919 wheat, fixed at $2.26 a bushel, Chicago basis, will stand even though the Lever Act, under which the price was fixed, should become inoperative through conclusion of peace.

Wheat-growers in many parts of the country, it was said, have become apprehensive that the guaranteed price for the 1919 crop might be rescinded through conclusion of peace.

Manitoba Grain Growers

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. WOOD

306, Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg

The Volunteer Phalanx

THE ancient Greek phalanx was formed not merely of fit men, but of men in such perfect training arranged in such compact order that to pierce or break the company was almost impossible. They could not be daunted. They would not be overcome.

In Manitoba there is today nothing so hopeful as the volunteer phalanx of young Manitobans in connection with the Grain Growers' movement. They are men with youth on their side and full of the optimism and the energy of youth. They have volunteered for the service of the movement, not seeking distinction, not desiring personal advantage, but willing to serve the great cause of the freedom and the betterment of the people, and ready to discipline and train themselves for such service as they may render.

Some of these days it is hoped they may be got together. But in the meantime each man knows that with 60 or more men of like ambitions with himself he is setting himself to the task of self-development for the service of the community and the province at large. He will be stimulated by the thought that this is a young man's age and that the opportunities for a young man to make his influence felt were never so great as now. And he will take a wholesome pride in preparing himself to take his place in the front rank of those who today are volunteering. In knowledge of the movement, in acquaintance with the constitution, in familiar understanding of the principles and in effective presentation of them, he will seek to emulate the attainments and the success of the other members of the group.

The service which he will find himself called upon to render will not always be public, and seldom will it be what might be regarded as conspicuous. What will it be? First of all it will be study of the movement and its principles. It will be fitting oneself to give a 20 minute address on some aspect of the farmers' cause. It will mean exerting oneself to make every meeting of one's own local association a success. It will mean commending the association to other young men who may be indifferent. It will mean using every opportunity by reading, by correspondence, by attending district and other meetings, of getting into touch with the practical activities. It will mean going, if necessary, out of one's way to cultivate the personal acquaintances of some one who is an enthusiastic Grain Grower for the inspiration such acquaintance will give. It will mean getting the local group interested in some phase of service which it has not so far considered and setting them to work on it. It will mean cultivating the forward-looking mind and being ready to give the practical help of a shoulder at the wheel wherever it may be needed.

Thus, the phalanx will grow into a splendid battalion—a band of young men, keen of brain, clear-eyed, strong of purpose, devoted to the cause, ready for any duty and determined to encourage and stimulate each other in all that makes for the betterment of mankind. To every brave true-hearted Manitoban the phalanx says, "Come with us and help in the good we plan to do."

Judging By Five

The honor of getting in the first five annual reports of associations for the local year just closed belongs to D. J. Brownlee, of Sinclair; W. F. Miller, of Portage la Prairie; John Dodds, of Elgin; J. S. Patten, of Benito; and J. P. Davis, of Brandon Hills. All five reports were on file in the Central Office by the morning of Wednesday, December 4. It is hoped that by the time this paragraph is read at least 90 per cent. of the reports will be in hand, and that the remaining 10 per cent. will not be delayed later than December 20. We are out to make a record in statistics, and every secretary is expected to help.

These five reports show that the 1917 membership was 32, 15, 90, 24 and 22, a total of 183. The 1918 membership stands at 48, 12, 59, 25 and 31, a total of 175. This presents a decrease of members on the whole—apart from the one association, however, in which there was a drop from 90 to 59, the other four associations show a gain of 23.

Four of the five associations have done co-operative buying during the year to a total value of $31,181, with an estimated saving to purchasers of $4,150.

Of the five, only one—Benito—has any women members. There a women's section was organized on July 9, the membership of which is 11.

As to The Guide circulation, two associations report that The Guide is taken by 90 per cent. of the families in the community. One reports 50 per cent. and the other two leave the item blank.

It would be obviously unfair to draw any but the most general conclusions from five reports. If the locals make it their business to get the statistics in during the next two weeks there will be a report that will be stimulating and encouraging. Everybody wants to know the situation. It can only be known through the cordial and prompt co-operation of every local association.

The Signal for "Close Battle"

Not the most buoyant optimism, not the most generous liberality of spirit can today blind anyone to the certainty that a great economic battle is imminent. The evidence is absolutely overwhelming that privilege is out hot foot for an extension of its power. Protected interests are specifically seeking perpetuation and enlargement of the tribute they are now permitted to levy upon the life of the common people. Reactionary politicians are abroad again ready to "play the game." The subservient press is doing its part in preparing the way. Organization is being piled upon organization, schemes are being formulated, wires are being pulled, everything possible is being done to build up a power that will be able to carry out the exploitation which is the purpose back of it all.

Let no one imagine that all these "little differences" will be satisfactorily adjusted in "the coming reconstruction." The reconstruction to which the predatory interests are looking forward is a reconstruction which will give them their opportunity. They are exploiting the reconstruction now. The argument is, "The soldier must be provided for, the laborer must be paid a good wage, ergo, the tariff must be retained and extended." Fundamentally that argument means this: "Money must be raised for these two purposes. Wherever money is raised there is our opportunity for a helping; therefore we stand by the tariff. It is the one method that will serve our purpose." Long years of continuous exploitation has cultivated this attitude of grasping expectancy till it has become a habit. The beneficiaries of the system are assured that the after-the-war opportunity is going to be the greatest they have ever known and they are "out" with the full determination to make the most of it.

This is our signal for close battle. We must not deceive ourselves. The system is utterly vicious. Its emissaries are utterly unscrupulous. Its defenders are fighting for dollars and cents and are set for victory. That is enough to lead us to nail our colors to the mast and to enlist every last man and woman on the land in our organization behind a policy of equal rights to all and special privilege to none. We are working on a new year now. Nineteen-eighteen closed for our locals with the month of November. Our annual meetings are being held these days. Let us make them a rally for the biggest membership ever for the New Year.

District Meetings

As this goes to press, word comes from several parts of the province that the health conditions still prohibit any possibility of district meetings being held. In other districts arrangements are being made for holding them during the present month. Under these circumstances it should be clearly understood that the responsibility for decision as to this matter must be taken by the district officers. It would seem to be wise that as far as possible they should, say, by the middle of the month at least, decide for or against the district meeting being held as seems to be wise in the local circumstances. It seems quite clear that no propaganda meetings will be possible now during December. In cases where it is decided that the district meeting shall not be held, it should be understood by the local associations that at Brandon an opportunity will be arranged for the local delegates from each district to get together and make nomination of a district director for 1919. And in order that this may best be done there should be as full a delegation from every local as possible. In cases where the district meeting is held the nomination will, of course, be made there as usual.

Souris and Dauphin

Arrangements are being completed for district conventions at Dauphin on Monday, December 16, and at Boissevain on Tuesday, December 17. The first of these will be addressed by R. C. Henders and the second by W. R. Wood. Arrangements are in progress to secure speakers also representing the women's section. Local associations in these districts should make every effort to be well represented at these gatherings.

To Our Locals

Where health conditions permit every local that has not yet held its annual meeting should be seeing about it. Apparently in some districts no district meeting will be possible; that is all the more reason why every local should hold its annual meeting and prepare to send a full delegation to the provincial convention. Where no district meeting has been held the nomination of the district director will be done by the district group of delegates at Brandon. The annual meeting of the local should be made the big meeting of the year. All the last year's business should be wound up and the best possible beginning made on the work of the new year.

A Miscellany

The conditions that confront us set before us our special opportunity in the long development of history. There is set before us a task which never faced any preceding generation. There is demanded of us a supreme duty, a peculiar achievement in the practical realization of democracy. What is that duty? I am convinced that while it involves steadfast and strenuous adherence to and maintenance of our fundamental principles of economic freedom, community co-operation and popular and intelligent discussion of public questions, it is supremely the task of moving toward the establishment of systematic and universal training for the duties that every citizen of a democracy is constantly called upon to undertake. For the new democracy of the future, while some of the foundations have been laid, some of the conditions established, the material is yet largely to be created.

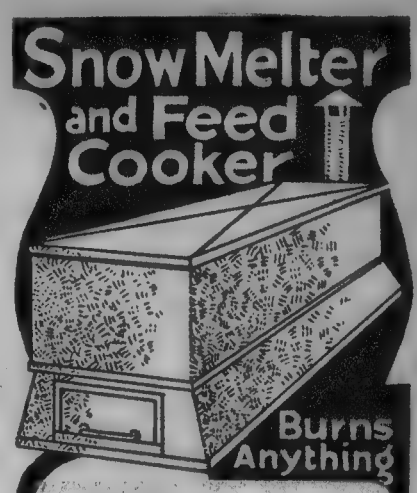
The Young Man's Opportunity

The time in which we live is one in which the young man can make of himself practically anything he sets his mind upon, can prepare himself for the very highest forms of service. It is worse than foolish for any young man to excuse himself and ignore the future he might carve out for himself by saying that he has hot the education. Any young man with a little determination, a little perseverance and a little gumption can acquire the education he needs. It is not all gotten in school. It may be acquired by patient reading associated with the incessant study of life as it surges about him from day to day. The young man who is mentally too lazy to inform himself by reading solid papers, magazines and books that will store the mind, will never amount to very much.

Full Nationhood

As a great and searching experience in world relationships and responsibilities, Canada's part in the war has led her people to completer national self realisation. In all the tasks and burdens of nationhood she must henceforth take her place with other world-powers. Drawn into a fuller fellowship than ever before with the other nations of the Empire she will steadfastly seek her sphere of world service in most intimate relationship with them, but the Empire relation-

Snow Melter and Feed Cooker



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Tells Time in the Dark

Montreal Daily Star.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1918

WHAT SOLDIERS WANT.

A suggestion to those who are sending gifts to soldiers overseas comes from Lt.-Col. (Canon) Frederick George Scott, Senior Chaplain of the First Division, in a cable received by friends in Montreal. He says "The men want playing cards and chewing tobacco."

CHEW STAG TOBACCO

"Ever-lasting-ly Good"

ship must take the form of a partnership between free and equal nations united under a democratic monarchy which represents the unity and the fellowship of them all. Canada then, and each of the other Empire nations with her, would be a sovereign state, their unity under the crown being maintained through conferences assembling periodically and being constituted to represent and care for the interests and relationships of the various states.

The Men Who Come Back

The heart of Canada honors supremely the men who for her have borne all the unimaginable burden of taking their place in a twentieth century battle-line. Our people to the last man are earnestly desirous that every soldier who returns shall have the fullest possible opportunity of taking his place again in the civil population, with the reasonable assurance of a comfortable and useful life. Every preparation that is necessary to this end must be made. No soldier should be put into the position of having to demand his rights. The care of men incapacitated through war, partially or wholly, and of those dependent upon them, and the care of the dependants of those who have fallen, must be a first care of the government of the nation.

The Local Responsibility

Every local association is urged to make itself an educational force in the community, stimulating the thinking faculties, providing thought food for men and women, and taking special pains to reach the young with the inspiration of the great opportunity that is before us these days.

One Farmer's "Say"

Workers in the Grain Growers' movement frequently come across striking expressions of individual opinion. Sometimes they come in correspondence, sometimes in a conversation of half a dozen, before or after a meeting. If they could be heard at the meeting itself they would often be found to be worth as much as some half-hour speeches. Every farmer should some time have his "say." Here is one:—

"It cannot be gainsaid that we are an important factor in the industrial life of Canada, yet it seems to me that much of our local organization is a farce. The relationship of the general Grain Growers' Association to the local unit is not what it should be, nor what it must be if the association is to succeed. As it is we just seem to be 'tacked on.' Of course we have our annual convention and find it very beneficial, but what we need is visitation and education and stimulation in our local gatherings. We want to see more of the association experts at our meetings and to get into our local people's minds the idea of strength and of progress. Then our locals will become working factors and not, as too many are now, mere appendages."

Social or Anti-Social

The economic progress of the past half century and especially the splendid success, socially and intellectually as well as economically of co-operative organizations, both rural and urban, in European countries have been establishing with increasing distinctness the conviction that the competitive systems of commercial and industrial life is fundamentally wrong and that industry or trade of which profit is made the chief motive is equally indefensible. Or as it has been strikingly put, "The body economic is possessed not by one devil only, but by two. These anti-social principles, these two economic devils are competition and profit; and they are, and for ever will be, the antagonists of the true social principles, co-operation and service. We have allowed the anti-social method of competition to be accepted as the only way of doing business. We have allowed the anti-social method of profit to be accepted as the only conceivable method of business enterprise." The time has arrived not only for affirming these truths and backing them with earnest effort, but for requiring that the government of the nation in its policy shall acknowledge these principles and purposefully work in the direction of promoting and establishing the co-operative spirit and practice and the service motive and ideal.

Only those who have not perceived that precisely humanity's will to perfect itself is the highest law of earthly life can despair of a more perfect humanity —Ellen Key.

Aberdeen-Angus Herd of Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ontario, at the Western Summer Fairs, 1918.

Steer Feeding Profitable in Alberta

Results on Sedgewick and Olds Demonstration Farms—By J. McCaig

THE profit of steer feeding has been thought by some to have disappeared in the last two or three years on account of very high prices of feed. It is thought at least that the production of beef is best carried out in outlying districts, where there is plentiful grass at very little cost, and where large quantities of grain are not used in the finishing of cattle. It appears from the results secured from the Demonstration Farms that expensive feed and probably expensive management and a charging against the enterprise of a complete series of costs, made up of management, interest, labor, commission, housing, shipping, etc., may be put against the the enterprise, and the result be still a favorable one.

The matter of farm bookkeeping is rather in an undeveloped state so far, and there are a number of different systems on trial at present. The method used on the Demonstration Farms is called the cost system of accounting. This will explain why the price of grain and other feed varies between the different farms, or why it appears much below market price. The cost system of accounting does not put any value on grains, livestock or other commodities, except the cost until they are finally marketed.

The Period of Oestrum during which to Breed Sows

The period of oestrum, or heat, in the sow appears in the neighborhood of every 21 days, with the normal animal in good breeding condition. The sow remains in heat from one to five days. The effect of delaying the boar's services until the period of heat is almost over has long been a subject for discussion with the hog-man. Such practice, it is claimed, invariably results in larger litters than would be the case were the sow bred during the first day. As a physiological explanation of the foregoing, it is claimed that during the latter part of the period, a much larger number of ova are presented for fertilization by the male element, with the resultant increase in the size of the embryo litter.

With horses and cattle, the generally accepted practice, particularly with the former class of stock, is to delay breeding until the period is well advanced. Likelihood of conception would thereby seem to be increased, due, no doubt, to the fact that the female functions have had time to take place properly, that the female is usually more receptive to male attention and allowing a reasonable length of time to elapse after the usual advertisement of oestrum.

With the sow the same probability of conception by delayed breeding is heightened for the foregoing reason.

STEER FEEDING STATEMENT. DEMONSTRATION FARM AT SEDGEWICK.

Season 1917-1918

Purchased 17 steers October 7, 1917. Weight 20,566 lbs., at $7.79½		$1,603.13
Sold 16 steers (one died) April 2, 1918. Weight 24,420 lbs., at $12.00		2,930.40
Increase in weight, 3,854 lbs.		
Increase in price, $4.20½.		
		$1,327.27
Less commission charges	$14.65	
Less exchange	3.62	
Less interest	63.26	81.53
		$1,245.74
Upkeep and repairs	11.66	
Labor	39.21	
Overhead expense	18.82	
Feeding expense	8.18	
Salt, 125 lbs., at 1.4c per lb.	1.90	
Oats, 229 bus., at 28.23c per bus.	64.65	
Barley, 208.60 bus., at 42.07c per bus.	87.76	
Greenfeed, 15.647 tons, at $5.9563 per ton	93.17	
Greenfeed, hauling	21.97	
Tame hay, 4.277 tons, at $3.9957 per ton	17.09	
Ensilage, 13.741 tons, at $7.4092 per ton	101.81	
Depreciation of silo	2.99	
Turnips, 324 bus., at 18.79c per bus.	60.89	
Peas, 6½ bus., at $3.1923 per bus.	20.75	
Oil meal	.85	
Grass pasture	12.63	
Alfalfa, ½ ton	2.35	
Horse labor	47.50	
Depreciation coral, etc.	14.28	628.46
Profit		$617.28

STEER FEEDING STATEMENT. DEMONSTRATION FARM AT OLDS

Season 1917-1918

Purchased 18 steers, October 7, 1917. Weight 21,776 lbs., at $7.79½		$1,697.44
Sold 18 steers April 2, 1918. Weight 25,665 lbs., at $12.25		3,143.96
Increase in weight, 3,889 lbs.		
Increase in price, $4.45½		
		$1,446.52
Less commission charges	$17.32	
Less exchange	3.88	
Less interest	66.92	88.12
		$1,358.40
Feeding expense	$ 6.70	
Shipping cost from Sedgewick	45.76	
Grass Pasture	13.37	
Livery, buying expense	10.74	
Labor	47.80	
Proportion overhead expense	22.17	
Salt, 153 lbs., at 1.41c per lb.	2.16	
Oats, 514.52 bus., at 67.02c per bus.	344.83	
Barley, 96.89 bus., at 29.72c per bus.	28.80	
Greenfeed, 22.37 tons, at $11.6168 per ton	259.87	
Tame hay	.31	
Ensilage, 8,125 tons, at $4.3113 per ton	35.03	
Turnips, 270 bus., at 21.76c per bus.	58.76	
Depreciation corral	9.80	
Horse labor	88.91	
Cost of repairs to corral	10.88	
Depreciation silo	8.86	
Oil meal, 155 lbs., at 4.61c per lb.	7.15	1,001.90
Profit		$356.50

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That a larger litter should be expected is by no means so sure, the claims of many expert breeders to the contrary. The size, vigor and numbers of the litter may be far more certainly controlled by the condition of the boar and sow at the time of breeding. Such, at least, would be indicated by the results noted from the large herd of brood sows kept at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa. Here, the general practice is to breed on the second day, using, where necessary, the breeding crate. During the winter of 1917-18, however, several groups of sows were bred by allowing a boar to run with each lot. Besides obviating much labor in hand-breeding reluctant individuals and reducing to a minimum the number of "missed sows," the size and vigor of the resultant litters left little to be desired.

In brief, to the man who keeps only a few sows, and who makes use of a neighboring boar, breed on the second day, depending, of course, on the sow's individual pecularities. See that she is in rising condition—not fat, not thin—but in fair flesh and gaining every day. If the sows have been on fall grass, use a little grain before breeding. If the sows have been irregular in heat, this will tend to bring them in for breeding regularly and within a few days of one another. Use judgment in breeding the weaned sow. If she is much run down from nursing her litter and bred in this condition a few days after weaning, a disappointing second litter will in most cases result.

If no boar is kept, try to select the services of one not too heavily used, reasonably well fed, and above all, well exercised. The thin boar, or the overfat individual, frequently are both getters of small litters, no matter when they serve the sow.

To the man who allows his boar to run with the sows, good results may be expected, even if the boar does not show much scientific knowledge, provided the herd is well-exercised, housed in dry quarters and sufficiently well fed to ensure gain in weight, and provided further that the sow is removed, temporarily, from the group as soon as properly served. Emphasis, too, must not be neglected with reference to the desirable effect on breeding stock of green feed in summer and succulent foods—roots, clover, hay or ensilage in the winter.

Championship Honors for B.C. Heifer

A new official record of 21,161.8 pounds milk and 881.84 pounds butter for yearly production in the junior two-year-old division has just been made by the remarkable heifer, "Colony Aaggie Pietertje," owned by the Colony Farm, Essondale, B.C. This heifer freshened in pasture on October 15, 1917, at the age of two years, one month, 15 days. She was started on test on the 21st of that month with the intention of making a seven and 30-day record. So steadily did she increase her daily production that it was not until the week from December 29 to January 4, inclusive, that she reached her maximum production, making in that period 508.7 pounds of milk and 22.82 pounds of butter. Her highest month's production was during the period from December 25 to January 24, when she produced 2,119.1 pounds milk and 92.94 pounds butter. It will be observed from these figures that it was not until the third month after calving that she really got her pace and reached her maximum for production. Her highest day's production on January 2 was 81.5 pounds milk, containing 2.98 pounds fat, equal to 3.75 pounds butter. So steadily did she continue to work that on the 364th day of her record she produced 54.7 pounds milk and 2.5 pounds butter.

This record entitles "Colony Aaggie Pietertje" to be placed as:—

(1) The only two-year-old heifer in Canada with a strictly official yearly record above 20,000 pounds milk and 800 pounds butter.

(2) The Canadian champion junior two-year-old for the production of either milk or butter in one year.

(3) The world's champion junior two-year-old in official test for one year.

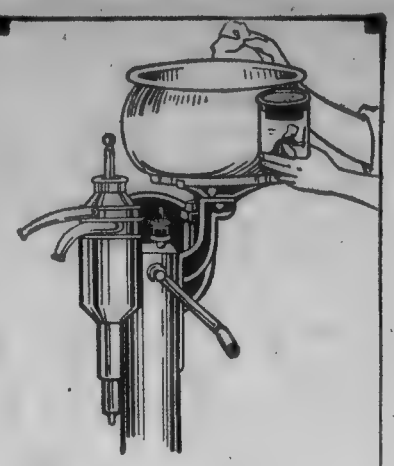
"Colony Aaggie Pietertje" was sired by "Aaggie Cornucopia Newman," 14981, the senior herd sire at Colony Farm. "Aaggie Cornucopia Newman" has the distinction of being the only bull in the world to have a dam that has held world's records for milk production in the seven and 30-day division, and who has sired two daughters that have held world's records for milk production in these divisions. "Aaggie Cornucopia Newman's," dam, "Margie Newman," has a record of 895.5 pounds milk and 32.79 pounds butter in seven days, 3,535.0 pounds milk and 131.00 pounds butter in 30 days. "Aaggie Cornucopia Newman's" sire was a brother to "Lutscke Vale Cornucopia," who produced 31,246.9 pounds milk in one year under semi-official test.

The dam of "Colony Aaggie Pietertje" was "Colony Dellah Korndyke," 26307. This cow has a record as a junior four-year-old of 567.5 pounds milk and 24.50 pounds butter in seven days, and is credited in the Record of Performance as a two-year-old with the production of 11,965 pounds milk and 536.00 pounds butter in the year. She was sired by "Korndyke Butter Boy Pride," a record of merit grandson of "DeKol 2nd Butter Boy 3rd" (a century sire), and out of a 27 pound granddaughter of "Sarcastic Lad."

Owing to the scarcity of feed it was impossible to obtain many of the grains which are so often desired for the work of obtaining these large records, by providing much variety in diet. Under the circumstances, "Aaggie" had to be content with a mixture of bran, ground oat oil meal, and corn meal in equal parts. Occasionally a little soy bean meal was obtained, and this "Aaggie" had to share with the other cows on test. She was fed 20 pounds of this mixture per day throughout the test, with roots and ensilage, during a portion of the year, and green oats during the summer months. She was fed and milked four times a day and never refused anything that was offered her at any one of the 1,460 feeds during the test.

"Colony Aaggie Pietertje" will now take her place with "Zarilda Clothilde 3rd DeKol," the world's record strictly official milk producing cow, and other world-renowned matrons owned at Colony Farm. She is now carrying a calf, and has been for several months, sired by the junior herd sire at Colony Farm, "Sir Ormsby Maid Champion," whose dam and sire's

"Colony Aaggie Pietertje," World's Champion two-year-old Heifer in Official Test for One Year



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dam averaged 589.85 pounds milk and 32.37 pounds butter in seven days (both over 30 pounds), and for the one year averaged 24,778.8 pounds milk and 1,206.83 pounds butter.

Livestock Conference

"War having come to an end it is necessary now for those of us who might be considered as having to do with formulating the policy of Canada's government and Canada's farmers to confer and plan means of helping pay Canada's national debt."

So spoke Mr. J. H. Grisdale, deputy minister of agriculture and chairman of the joint meeting of livestock producers, meat packers and officers of the Dominion and provincial agricultural departments, in opening the two-day conference held in Ottawa on November 19 and 20. The producers were represented by the members of the Livestock Council of Canada, including Wm. Smith, M.P., chairman, Columbus, Ont.; John W. Brant, secretary, Ottawa; George Pepper, Toronto; Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.; F. H. Auld, deputy minister of agriculture, Regina, Sask.; Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Manitoba; W. T. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.; Duff Brien, Ridgetown, Ont. Prominent among the packing house firms of Canada represented at the conference were the Swift Canadian Company, represented by M. O. W. Waler, of Toronto and Montreal; William Davies Company by E. C. Fox; Harris Abattoir by J. E. McLean, of Toronto; Gunn's Limited by Captain John Gunn, of Toronto; Chatham Packing Company, Chatham, Ontario, by R. M. Evans, Manager; P. Burns and Company, Calgary, by A Muir, of New York, and Louis Pratt, Paris, France, European agent of the firm; Armour Packing Company by P. T. McDonald, Hamilton.

J. H. Grisdale, deputy minister of agriculture, was accompanied by H. S. Arkell, livestock commissioner; W. J. Black, commissioner of agriculture; E. S. Archibald, acting director of the Dominion experimental farm; and J. B. Spencer, chief of the publications branch. G. H. Hutton, Lacombe, Alberta, and Antonio Grenier, deputy minister of agriculture, Quebec, represented their respective provinces.

The meeting was called after preliminary discussions had taken place in Ottawa with leaders in the trade who were aware of the opportunity the European market will afford to the livestock industry of this country and the entire North American continent during the reconstruction period upon which the world is now entering. Hon. T. A. Crerar was present during part of the session and supported the conference when their resolutions were later laid before the cabinet. H. B. Thomson, chairman of the Canada food board, gave the convention figures just received from the food administration in London, as to the latest official estimates of the livestock deficiency in those countries of Europe in which it has been possible to prepare reports. These deficits in detail are as follows:—

	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
France	2,366,000	2,258,000	2,815,000
Italy	996,000	138,000	354,000
Denmark	345,000	46,000	1,873,000
Sweden	599,000	.....	352,000
United Kingdom	.....	2,788,600	948,200
Germany	2,200,000	.....	19,306,000
Holland	.....	200,000	162,000

For Austria-Hungary no figures available, but the shortage is estimated as extremely serious.

"The needs of Europe with the restoration of peace, the national war debt resting upon Canadians, the dependence of this country upon agriculture and especially upon livestock, suggest the job we have on hand," said Mr. Arkell. "Greater than ever during the war period will be the demand upon us for food supplies. Our understanding is that Canada has an opportunity in filling the needs of Great Britain and Europe such as she never had before. Mr. Hoover, the head of the food administration of the United States, has already done much to establish the position of the United States in this market. This action now gives the United States a position which Canada should not ignore. This meeting of representative breeders and packers is called to co-ordinate farmers, livestock breeders and packers in a common business program and a harmonious understanding. The program of the

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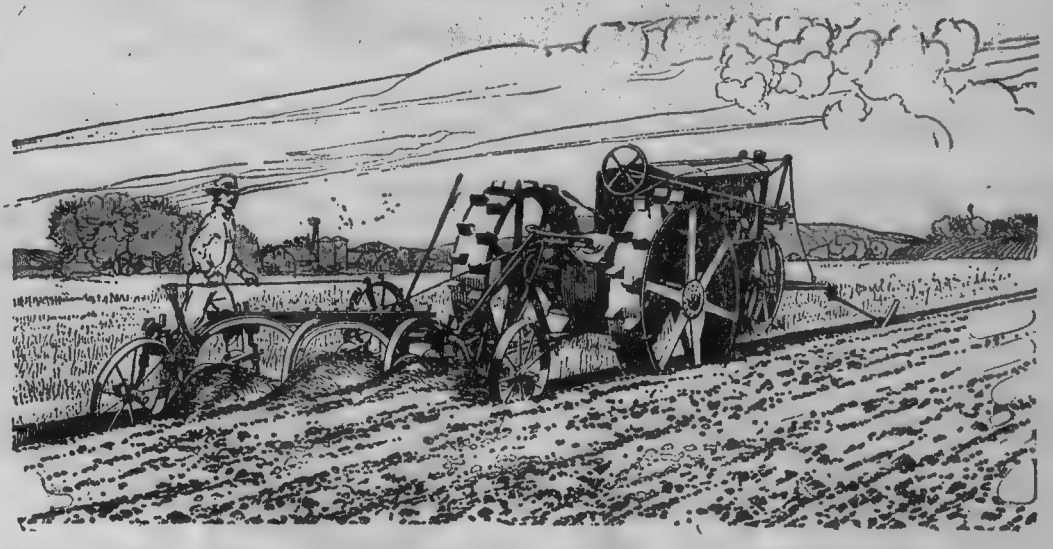

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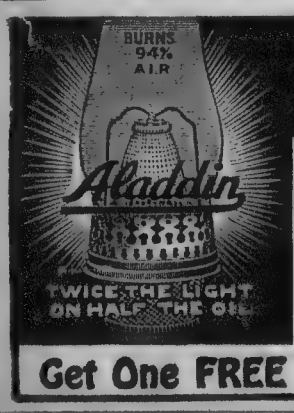


New COAL OIL Light Beats Electric or Gasoline

10 Days FREE—Send No Money

We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern white light in your own home ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Passed by Insurance Underwriters. Children handle easily. Tests by Government and 35 leading Universities show that the new ALADDIN

BURNS 70 HOURS ON ONE GALLON

common coal oil, no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Over three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Won Gold Medal at Panama Exposition. Greatest invention of the age. Guaranteed.

$1000 Reward will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. To that person we have a special introductory offer to make, under which one lamp is given free. Write quick for our 10-Day Free Trial Offer and learn how to get one free, all charges prepaid.

Yours FREE

MANTLE LAMP COMPANY, 287 Aladdin Building, WINNIPEG

Largest Coal Oil Mantle Lamp House in the World

Yours FREE

Men With Rigs or Autos Make $100 to $300 Per Month

Our trial delivery plan makes it easy. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 61 the first seven days." Christensen says: "Have never seen an article that sells so easily." Norring, Ia., says: "92% of homes visited bought." Phillips says: "Every customer becomes a friend and booster." Kemerling says: "No flowery talk necessary. Sells itself." Thousands who are coining money endorse the ALADDIN just as strongly. NO MONEY REQUIRED We furnish stock to get started. Sample sent prepaid for 10 days' free trial and given absolutely without cost when you become a distributor. Ask for our distributor's plan. State occupation, age, whether you have rig or auto; whether you can work spare time or steady; when can start; townships most convenient for you to work in

Get One FREE

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

meeting is in your hands. We will endeavor to get the government to endorse what is concluded here. We should avoid recrimination. Our job is ahead of us. We should concentrate our efforts in the earnest support of each body by the other. If we don't make a job of the livestock industry in Canada with the opportunity we have at the present moment, I don't believe we shall ever do so.

After full discussion on the details of the ways and means, the meeting unanimously declared in favor of five resolutions to be submitted to the cabinet, and Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister of agriculture, arranged an appointment with Sir Thomas White, acting prime minister, and his colleagues for six o'clock, November 20.

The resolutions, as drafted by the resolutions committee and unanimously approved by the conference, were as follows:—

(1) That a policy of rural credit, sanctioned and supported by Federal governments, has proven of enormous assistance to agriculture in European countries, and also has recently been adopted by the United States, and that such loans to the farmers of Canada would assist greatly in equalizing markets, improving and increasing all herds and flocks, and in the better finishing of meat animals;

Therefore be it resolved that the department of agriculture be empowered to immediately outline a system for the approval of and adoption by this government. (Carried.)

(2) Resolved, that in view of the demand for agricultural products that exist in France, Belgium and Italy, the government take steps to establish credits in Canada for these countries, which credits do not now exist, and as a result the official buyers for France, Belgium and Italy cannot buy good products in Canada today which they otherwise would.

(3) Resolved, that with the view of establishing immediate commercial connection in Europe in order to secure maximum business for Canada, the government at once appoint a representative, preferably H. B. Thomson, in the continuation of his present capacity, whose business it would be to obtain the fullest possible recognition for Canadian interests in supplying such agricultural products in consideration of the need of such that exists in Europe.

(4) Resolved, that the government be requested to provide the necessary marketing facilities which will make possible the development of a permanent and extensive export trade in chilled beef and other meat and animal products, and it is specifically recommended that immediate steps be taken in connection with the government's program of shipping and railway transportation to provide adequate controlled temperature space in railway cars at the terminal harbor fronts and on ocean-going vessels, such as will make possible the delivery of our meats and produce in the best possible condition on the export market. (Carried.)

(5) Resolved, that the government give authority and the necessary financial support to the department of agriculture in launching a propaganda throughout Canada, first, for the maintenance and immediate increase of production in livestock, and second for a campaign of education for the improvement of the breeds of livestock in the country. (Carried.)

Sir Thomas White received the entire livestock delegation in his own office. With him were N. W. Rowell, president of the privy council, Hon. Dr. J. D. Reid, Hon. A. K. McLean, Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister of agriculture, introduced the deputation and supported its requests. Mr. Grisdale stated the general situation, and was followed by Robert Miller, for the livestock producers. E. C. Fox spoke for the packing industry.

Sir Thomas, in his reply, pointed out that the rates of exchange were now against Canada, showing that she was extending credits to the limit of her financial abilities at the present time. He, however, expressed the heartiest approval of the campaign for greater production in general and of livestock in particular, and hinted that it might be possible to consider the establishment of credits for France and Belgium a little later on.

"The war is over," said Sir Thomas. "You don't need to worry about credits.

PROUTY'S
GUARANTEED PRICE LIST

guarantees you more money as the market goes up; no less if the market goes down.

GET MORE MONEY FOR FURS, MR. TRAPPER

GET liberal grading. Get prompt remittance. Trappers all over the North American continent have learned to depend upon PROUTY. It is to *your* interest to know us. When you can be *sure* of absolutely highest cash prices, why delay?

"GRANDAD SHIPPED TO PROUTY"
The Oldest Fur House in New York
The Fur Market of the World

Buyers are in New York now, ready to do their buying. Good furs were never more in demand and PROUTY'S will continue this year as always to guarantee the highest prices for your furs. We are the oldest fur house in New York, established nearly half a century ago, backed by ample capital and tremendous resources. Look into our status. Ask your bank about us. Talk to the fellows who are sending us their shipments regularly. Then send us *your* next shipment and be convinced.

Let us Keep you Posted on Prices

Get on our mailing list free. Write for latest price list. Send for a supply of shipping tags, and then USE THEM!

J. L. PROUTY'S SONS, INC.,
Dealers in Raw Furs, Ginseng Roots, and Golden Seal, etc.
390 WEST BROADWAY,
NEW YORK CITY

Steam Plowers, ATTENTION!

Highest Grade Steam Coal Produced in Canada

Canadian Coal for Canadian Farmers

Equal to the best American Steam Coal. Semi-Anthracite. Smokeless, Sparkless, Low Ash, 14401 B.T.U's. Ask your dealer or write us for descriptive circular.

Birnie Lumber & Coal Co. Ltd.
GENERAL SALES AGENTS
CALGARY CANADA

CATER'S
WOOD PUMPS

Will stand more frost, pump easier, last longer, cost less, in Wells not more than 40 feet deep, than any pump made.

For Deep Wells get Cater's Fig. 730, "So easy to put in and so easy to repair."

A full line of Gasoline Engines, Wind mills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock Write for Catalogue G. Address:—

H. CATER Dept. G. BRANDON MAN

The exchange system will gradually be restored.

"With regard to the present situation, when sure of the facts, the government will be willing to do anything that is feasible," he assured his hearers.

He promised that when the plans for educational campaign proposed were completed by the minister of agriculture, if they proved feasible from the point of view of the country's finances, they would have the approval of the government.

Hon. Dr. Reid told the conference that 300 new cars would soon be ready for service.

The resolutions, as passed by the conference, were then left in the government's hands.

In Livestock Circles

Clemens Bros.' "Doddies"

Our farms are located at Sedgewick, Alberta, the home farm being located just one mile south.

Sedgewick, as you perhaps know, is located in one of the best mixed farming districts in Alberta, and is on the main line of the C.P.R. from Winnipeg to Edmonton.

After making a very careful study of the various beef breeds, we finally decided on the "Doddies," believing them to be the best beef producers where pastures are limited and more or less home feeding is necessary.

Our herd consists of 35 head of all ages up to four years old, and in it the best blood in the breed. Many of our heifers are direct descendants of the best imported bloods, and our sire in present use was a first prize-winner at Toronto, Guelph and several of our largest Alberta fairs. He is thick, low set, smooth and with very straight top and under lines.

For the spring of 1919 we will have for sale five yearling bulls, as well as ten heifers, ages from yearlings to three years old.

Our motto in stock breeding is "stock improvement" and our object "the best."

We are farming 800 acres and are specializing in pure-bred Angus cattle.

Top Notch Clydesdales

George A. Stutt, Brookside, Sask., is adertising high-class Clydesdales for sale at the present time. Mr. Stutt is offering ten head of good stallions and 25 head of mares and fillies. The stallions range from yearlings up to four-year-olds, and their breeding is of the very best. At the head of the Brookside stud is "Mahomet," the Canadian-bred champion at Brandon last summer, and one of the best three-year-old horses in the West. He was bred at Brookside, as were also the majority of the young stock for sale. "Brookside Mahomet" is by "Mahomet," dam "Flower of Shallock" by "Baron of Buchlyvie." Among the stallions for sale is "Baron Mahomet," rising three years old, sire "Mahomet," dam "Lady Electa." Another is "Confederation," by "Dunure Goldlink." He is a three-year-old and is up to good size, with the best quality feet and legs, and should make a good stock horse. Still another is the "King of Bruce," by "King of Gretna," and "Baron McNab," by "Tom McNab." Mr. Stutt has also a nice lot of fillies for sale, rising two years old, all by 'Mahomet," out of such good mares as the afore-mentioned "Flower of Shallock," "Annie Lawrie," "Park Blend," "Bluenot" and others. The stock at Brookside is not pampered, but kept in just ordinary condition, to which particular circumstance Mr. Stutt attributes his successful breeding. His registered mare is doing all the farm work on 800 acres. Anyone looking for a good young stallion or some nice female foundation stock should get into touch with Mr. Stutt. His prices are moderate, considering the quality of the stock offered.

Jones Bros.' Offering

The Elmhurst Stock Farm of 3,000 acres, one mile from Whitewater, Man., owned by Jones Bros., carries the largest herd of Polled Hereford cattle in Canada. This herd is headed by "Polled Climax," a bull with a great reputation as a prize-winner at some of the leading state fairs in the south. He is the highest-priced Polled Hereford in Canada, and some of his progeny have sold over the $5,000 mark. He has great scale and individuality and is leaving a lot of high-class stock. It has taken 15 years of careful selection to get the females of the herd together, and a better aggregation for size, substance and quality cannot be found anywhere. Polled Herefords are just pure-bred Herefords, with nothing gone but the horns, and they maintain the smooth, easy-fleshing qualities and all the rustling characteristics that the "white faces" have always been conceded a world-wide reputation for. Messrs. Jones are offering at the present time some 60 head of young bulls of different ages. These have not been pampered in any way, they have been reared in the open, and should go out and do well.

Under New Management

Mr. J. W. Forster, the senior member of the firm of J. W. Forster & Sons, breeders of Shire and Percheron horses, of Nateby, Alberta, has decided to sever his active connection with the firm, and this well-known breeding establishment will in future be under the full control and management of his two sons, Gordon A. Forster and Hugh P. Forster.

NOTICE
TO STALLION OWNERS

According to the Stallion Enrolment Act, no stallion is allowed to stand for public service in Alberta without passing inspection by the Provincial Government Inspectors every three years, and being enrolled each year with the Department of Agriculture at Edmonton. Renewal enrolment fees are due January 1st, 1919.

Measures are being taken to enforce the Act.

If you have a stallion which you intend standing for service next season and which has not been inspected, please notify the Department.

Copies of the Enrolment Act will be furnished on application to the "Stallion Enrolment Board, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton."

P. R. TALBOT
Chairman, Stallion Enrolment Board

Poland-Chinas

Imported or tracing to Wieneke's breeding have won the lion's share of Champion honors and are leaders in Western Canada.

Herd established in 1886 in Iowa, U.S.A. Transferred to Canada in 1909.

Always try to please.

None better than a bunch of 1918 Gilts we are breeding for 1919 farrow. We will sell a limited number of these.

Have for sale Two very choice Boars and a very good and nicely marked Holstein Bull Calf.

F. H. WIENEKE & SON - STONY MOUNTAIN, Man.

RAW FURS

It will pay you to ship your Furs to us this season.

We want and we can use

500,000 MUSKRATS 10,000 WOLVES

We will pay at all times the highest market prices, and we pay express charges on all shipments.

Dominion Fur Co.
241 PRINCESS STREET WINNIPEG, MAN.

Write us for price list and shipping tags.

FURS

If you want quickest returns and most money for your FURS, HIDES, WOOL, Etc., ship them to

FRANK MASSIN
BRANDON MANITOBA
Write for Prices and Shipping Tags

Harness Leather

We are the largest tanners of Chrome and Oak tanned harness leathers, raw hide lace and Chrome shoe leathers in Western Canada. Robes tanned from cattle and horse hides and lined with the best plushette obtainable.

Manufacturers of

Plow Boots and frost-proof Hair-lined Moccasins. Coats, Furs and Gauntlets made to order.

GET OUR PRICE LIST.

The Camrose Tannery Company
CAMROSE, ALTA.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Get More Egg Money

Keep your layers on the job. Get all the eggs you can while the birds are in their prime. After two years their best days are over.

Pratts Poultry Regulator

makes hens lay heavily, because it tones up the system and acts directly on the laying organs. Keeps fowls healthy.

At your dealer's in pkgs., also 25-lb. pails and 100-lb. bags.

Money Back if Not Satisfied.

Write us for new book on care of Poultry. It's FREE.

Pratt Food Co. of Canada, Ltd.,
3281 Carlaw Ave., Toronto. P-19

Pratts

Live and Dressed Poultry WANTED

RUSH YOUR POULTRY IN TO US

We need many thousands of poultry yet between now and Christmas. Farmers who have not shipped poultry in to us yet will find they get satisfactory results by shipping to us.

Note.—We prepay crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Watch our ad. each week for prices.

Prices for Live Weight are as follows:—

Fat Hens, 5 lbs. and over, per lb.	22c
Hens, in good condition, per lb.	18c-20c
Ducks, per lb.	21c-22c
Geese, per lb.	21c
Chickens, in No. 1 condition, per lb.	25c
Chickens, in good marketable condition, per lb.	23c
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb.	26c-27c

We are paying for Dressed Poultry four cents more above live weight. Dressed Poultry have got to be bled, head and feet on, undrawn.

Prices good until Christmas.

These prices quoted are for poultry in good marketable condition.

Canada Food Board License No. 7-209.

Royal Produce Trading Co.
97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

EGGS WANTED

Read our Guarantee—You'll ship to us

Strictly New Laid Eggs Wanted in any quantity. If you are looking for a reliable market and want to feel confident at the time of making shipment that you can depend on obtaining the Highest Market Price (f.o.b. Winnipeg) the day your produce is received—moreover, that an express order will be sent per return of mail—make no mistake:—

Ship To Us!

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee to pay the highest market price and to send your returns immediately.

WRITE US TODAY FOR PRICES

Reference: The Dominion Bank

Matthews Blackwell, Ltd.
Established 1852

Canada Food Board License No. 13-90

WINNIPEG MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

SHEEP FOR SALE

We have for sale a nice lot of grade Shropshire Ewes (no old stock) in good condition and being bred to registered Shropshire Rams.

These will be sold at reasonable prices. Write, wire, or phone your orders early.

Simon Downie & Sons
Carstairs, Alta.

Farm 1 mile from town

R. S. ROBINSON

Established 1888
Capital $250,000

Buying Branches:
Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.
Edmonton, Alta.
Le Pas, Man.
Kenora, Ont.

BUYER AND EXPORTER OF
HIDES WOOL **RAW FURS** SENECA ROOT

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

No. 1 Large Fall Musk Rats	$ 1.00
Extra Large No. 1 Wolves	20.00

Smaller sizes and lower grades proportionately lower.
Don't Delay while the Demand is Keen.

Ship promptly to

Head Office: 157 RUPERT STREET, WINNIPEG, Manitoba.
150-152 Pacific Avenue East.

ROBES ROBES

Don't overlook having that Hide Tanned and made up for a Robe.

FOR SERVICE and FIRST-CLASS WORK SEND TO

W. Bourke & Co.
HIDE AND FUR DEALERS
502 Pacific Avenue,
BRANDON, MAN.

Raw Furs

Trappers, Traders and Farmers

We have a large order for MUSKRAT, SKUNK and WOLF, and are prepared to pay top prices for such skins. Ship all your furs to us immediately. It will pay you to write for our Free Price List.

A. & E. Pierce & Co.
The Largest Raw Fur Merchants in Canada
213 PACIFIC AVE., WINNIPEG, Man.

FISH

Fresh Frozen Sea Fish, Cleaned, Heads Off, Finest Quality, Small Waste, at Wholesale Prices to the Farmers

B.C. White Spring Salmon, per lb.	18c	Whitefish, in 120 lb. boxes, per lb.	12½c
Alaska Black Cod, per lb.	14c	Pickerel, in 120 lb boxes, per lb.	12½c
Plaice, Soles, per lb.	9½c	Jacks and Tulibees, per lb.	9c
Grey Cod, per lb.	10c		

Herring Fresh frozen, in 100 lb. bags $6.25
Salmon, Cod, Soles, Plaice and Flounders, in 50, 75, 100 lb. boxes, per lb. 13c
Salmon, Soles, Plaice, Herring and Goldeyes, 100 lb. boxes, per lb. 11c
Herring Soles, Plaice and Goldeyes, 100 lb. boxes, per lb. 9c

BOXES 50c EXTRA.

As cold weather is on, all orders will be shipped promptly in order received. These prices will not be changed without notice. Send cash with order.

RUPERT FISH CO., 371 McDermot, Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.
Food Board License No. 1-066.

Live Poultry WANTED

NOTE OUR SPECIAL PRICES ON

Turkeys

We will pay 27c to 28c per lb. We can handle any amount for the holiday trade. Ship now while the prices are good. Our demand is great.

PRICES

Hens, No. 1 condition, per lb.	21-22c
Old Hens, any size, per lb.	18-20c
Spring Chickens, per lb.	24-25c
Geese, per lb.	21-22c
Ducks, per lb.	22-23c
Roosters, per lb.	18c

We also handle Dressed Poultry, and is worth four cents per pound above live weight prices. We are prepaying crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The prices quoted are for poultry in good marketable condition.

Money Orders Mailed Daily. Above prices guaranteed until January 1st, 1919.

Canada Food Board License Nos. 7-325, 7-326.

Standard Produce Co.
43 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

Dressed Poultry WANTED

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID

We also can handle any quantity of

Butter and Eggs

Send along your shipments. Prompt returns upon receipt of shipment.

Canada Food Board License No. 7-227.

E. F. FITZPATRICK
57 VICTORIA ST. WINNIPEG, Man.

Poultry!

Our prices which are quoted below are absolutely guaranteed till January 1st, inclusive.

Hens, in good condition, per lb.	20c
Old Roosters, per lb.	18c
Spring Chickens, No. 1 condition, lb.	25c
Ducks, per lb.	21c
Geese, per lb.	21c
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb.	27c

Prices are F.O.B. Winnipeg.

Prices quoted are for Poultry in good marketable condition.

Write us today for Crates or ask your station agent for full information regarding crate requirements, then make crates yourself. Save time in shipping and crate charges out.

Canada Food Board License No. 7-107.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.
WINNIPEG

Live and Dressed POULTRY Wanted

Since Mr. Sisskind has recovered from the "Flu," we are able to handle any amount of following mentioned Poultry at following prices:—

Old Hens, in good condition, per lb.	18c, 20c, 22c
Turkeys, in No. 1 condition, per lb.	26c
Geese, any age, per lb.	20c
Ducks, any age, in good condition, per lb.	20 to 22c

Above prices are live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg. The prices quoted are for Poultry in Good Marketable Condition. We are prepaying crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan for above-mentioned Live Poultry

Strictly Fresh Eggs, per doz. 32c

We are handling any amount of any kind of Dressed Poultry at highest market prices.

We are also handling Dressed Hogs during the season at Highest Market Price. Kindly write us for prices.

Sisskind Tannenbaum Grocery Co.
465 Pritchard Ave., Winnipeg
Canada Food Board License No. 7-397

SEAGER WHEELER'S

WORLD PRIZE-WINNING WHEAT

$500.00 FOR GUIDE READERS AND $500.00 in cash $500.00

For the Person Producing the Greatest Number of Bushels on an Acre of Land

During the last four years The Guide has supplied more than 3,000 farmers with seed grain.

Only the most highly developed, heavy yielding strains have been sent out by The Guide.

Reports from farmers who have secured the seed show that both improvement in quality and increased yields have resulted from its use.

Seager Wheeler, the world's foremost wheat grower, speaking in Winnipeg, on November 14th, said, "I am convinced that by a continued process of individual plant selections the average yield of wheat can be increased ten bushels per acre."

Mr. Wheeler bases his opinion on his own experience extending over a long period of years, and letters from persons who have secured seed of his new varieties and improved strains.

Scores of farmers throughout Western Canada, who have secured seed from The Guide in the past, have by actual tests demonstrated that it is possible to produce from $10.00 to $20.00 worth more of commercial wheat per acre (on a basis of present prices) through the use of improved strains of seed.

We Know This Has Been Done

"Seeing is believing." You will know it if a demonstration is made on your own farm, and that is just what we want to do. We want 4,000 men, women, boys and girls to grow demonstration plots for us in 1919.

We will furnish the seed and distribute

$2500 in cash

among those who will aid us in our campaign, by growing an acre of wheat.

Seager Wheeler has produced wheat yielding at the rate of 82 bushels per acre. It is possible.

The Question Is—Who Can Beat Seager Wheeler?

$2000.00 in Prizes for Yield on an Acre

100 PRIZES

To the person producing the greatest number of bushels of wheat (by weight, cleaned to commercial standard, no dockage), on a single acre of land seeded with Guide seed, we will pay, on December 1st, 1919, $500.00 in cash. Complete prize list for acre yields follows:—

1st Prize	$500.00	26th Prize	15.00	51st Prize	10.00	76th Prize	5.00	1st Prize	$100.00	26th Prize	4.00
2nd Prize	200.00	27th Prize	15.00	52nd Prize	10.00	77th Prize	5.00	2nd Prize	75.00	27th Prize	4.00
3rd Prize	100.00	28th Prize	15.00	53rd Prize	10.00	78th Prize	5.00	3rd Prize	50.00	28th Prize	4.00
4th Prize	80.00	29th Prize	10.00	54th Prize	10.00	79th Prize	5.00	4th Prize	25.00	29th Prize	4.00
5th Prize	70.00	30th Prize	10.00	55th Prize	10.00	80th Prize	5.00	5th Prize	20.00	30th Prize	4.00
6th Prize	60.00	31st Prize	10.00	56th Prize	10.00	81st Prize	5.00	6th Prize	18.00	31st Prize	4.00
7th Prize	50.00	32nd Prize	10.00	57th Prize	10.00	82nd Prize	5.00	7th Prize	15.00	32nd Prize	4.00
8th Prize	40.00	33rd Prize	10.00	58th Prize	10.00	83rd Prize	5.00	8th Prize	12.00	33rd Prize	3.00
9th Prize	30.00	34th Prize	10.00	59th Prize	10.00	84th Prize	5.00	9th Prize	10.00	34th Prize	3.00
10th Prize	30.00	35th Prize	10.00	60th Prize	5.00	85th Prize	5.00	10th Prize	9.00	35th Prize	3.00
11th Prize	25.00	36th Prize	10.00	61st Prize	5.00	86th Prize	5.00	11th Prize	9.00	36th Prize	3.00
12th Prize	25.00	37th Prize	10.00	62nd Prize	5.00	87th Prize	5.00	12th Prize	8.00	37th Prize	3.00
13th Prize	25.00	38th Prize	10.00	63rd Prize	5.00	88th Prize	5.00	13th Prize	8.00	38th Prize	3.00
14th Prize	20.00	39th Prize	10.00	64th Prize	5.00	89th Prize	5.00	14th Prize	7.00	39th Prize	3.00
15th Prize	20.00	40th Prize	10.00	65th Prize	5.00	90th Prize	5.00	15th Prize	7.00	40th Prize	3.00
16th Prize	20.00	41st Prize	10.00	66th Prize	5.00	91st Prize	5.00	16th Prize	6.00	41st Prize	3.00
17th Prize	20.00	42nd Prize	10.00	67th Prize	5.00	92nd Prize	5.00	17th Prize	6.00	42nd Prize	3.00
18th Prize	20.00	43rd Prize	10.00	68th Prize	5.00	93rd Prize	5.00	18th Prize	6.00	43rd Prize	2.00
19th Prize	15.00	44th Prize	10.00	69th Prize	5.00	94th Prize	5.00	19th Prize	6.00	44th Prize	2.00
20th Prize	15.00	45th Prize	10.00	70th Prize	5.00	95th Prize	5.00	20th Prize	5.00	45th Prize	2.00
21st Prize	15.00	46th Prize	10.00	71st Prize	5.00	96th Prize	5.00	21st Prize	5.00	46th Prize	2.00
22nd Prize	15.00	47th Prize	10.00	72nd Prize	5.00	97th Prize	5.00	22nd Prize	5.00	47th Prize	2.00
23rd Prize	15.00	48th Prize	10.00	73rd Prize	5.00	98th Prize	5.00	23rd Prize	5.00	48th Prize	2.00
24th Prize	15.00	49th Prize	10.00	74th Prize	5.00	99th Prize	5.00	24th Prize	5.00	49th Prize	2.00
25th Prize	15.00	50th Prize	10.00	75th Prize	5.00	100th Prize	5.00	25th Prize	4.00	50th Prize	2.00

$500.00 in Prizes for Quality

50 PRIZES

In November, 1919, The Guide will hold a Seed Fair at which $500.00 in cash will be distributed as follows:—

We are not trying to interest your neighbor in this proposition. We want **YOU** to have a test plot on **YOUR** farm. We know that this plan, consistently followed, will add materially to **YOUR** revenue annually.

Read the Next Three Pages for Details

THE GUIDE'S POLICY

In 1915 The Guide inaugurated a policy of distributing improved heavy yielding strains of seed grain to its readers. The seeding of this grain was productive of such satisfactory results that the policy was continued.

During the winter of 1916-17, seed was sent out to 420 farmers scattered throughout Western Canada.

In 1917, The Guide purchased what we believe to have been the choicest and most valuable lot of seed grain, quantity considered, ever collected and it was distributed among more than 2,200 western farmers.

The progeny from this grain was exhibited at The Guide Fair, held in Winnipeg, November 12th and 13th, 1918. The 1917 Seed Fair was an outstanding success. More than twice as many exhibitors were represented at the 1918 fair, and the some high quality prevailed. Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00) was paid out in prizes on the samples of wheat, oats and barley that were exhibited. This was by far the largest and best seed fair, of the kind, ever held in Canada.

Reports from persons who have secured allotments of this seed, show the attainments of unusual results. Improvement in quality and greatly increased yields have been general, and those who have shared in our previous distributions of seed are most enthusiastic in their expressions of commendation.

In 1918 we sent out over 2,000 letters to persons who had previously secured seed grain from us. In this letter specific questions were asked. According to replies:—

92.2 per cent. recommended The Guide plan of distribution.

91.1 per cent. ask that we continue supplying our readers with the world's best seed.

Some did not answer the questions.

These figures prove positively that those who have obtained seed from The Guide have, by actual tests, determined that this seed is superior in quality and yielding ability.

For some time The Guide has been looking forward to the time when it would be in a position to offer larger quantities of choice seed on more liberal terms. By arranging for the careful preservation and propagation of the choicest of parent seed for the past three years, The Guide is in a position this year to offer sufficient seed of three different varieties and of the most highly developed heavy yielding strains for a full acre-size seed plot of each kind of grain, or a total sufficient to seed three acres. It is also in a position, instead of making a distribution on a straight subscription proposition, to accept partial payment in cash.

It will be possible for any farmer to secure a 90-pound bag or even four-and-a-half bushels or more of this exceptional seed without inconvenience.

In 1919 The Guide Seed Plots will be found on the farms of the progressive and wide-awake farmers.

The Guide is distributing only the most select stock of the most highly developed strains and improved varieties. Such seed can be secured ONLY from The Guide. You should arrange at once to secure sufficient for an acre plot.

A SURE THING

Secure a 90-pound bag of Red Bobs Wheat and seed it on an acre of well cultivated land.

Under normal conditions it should yield 40 bushels.

In 1918, Seager Wheeler sold Red Bobs seed for $48.00 per bushel and turned down scores of orders for Red Bobs seed that he could not fill even at this price.

If Red Bobs on your farm gives as good results as it has given on the farms of Mr. Wheeler, and many of the persons who secured seed from The Guide last winter, no difficulty should be experienced in selling the grain produced next year for seed at $8.00 per bushel. This would mean a revenue of $320.00 from a single acre.

From an average acre seeded with ordinary seed you might secure 25 bushels. This grain on a basis of present prices would be worth $2.00 per bushel, or $50.00 from this acre—$270 less than that received from the acre seeded with Red Bobs.

If you do not want to sell, you will have seed of Wheeler's new wheat for approximately 27 acres. This grain in succeeding years may be the means of making you thousands of dollars in increased yields and in savings from damage by rust and frost.

You can get the 90 pounds in exchange for a few hours of your spare time.

Everybody's Opportunity

To become an expert judge of cattle requires that a life-time be spent in studying types and peculiarities in individuals. It is a profession and an exacting one.

In a similar sense the selection and development of desirable varieties of grain is a profession. It requires expert knowledge, extreme care in execution and unremitting attention to minute details that are impracticable under ordinary farming conditions.

It is neither possible or desirable that every farmer become a seed grain expert. It is most desirable that every farmer be enabled to profit through the experience and knowledge of those men who have made a life-long study and a profession of seed development.

What might be called phenomenal results, as compared with average, have been achieved through the use of seed that has resulted from the hand selection of individual plants extending over a period of years.

This is the kind of seed that you secure from The Guide. The kind that fills your bins, and year after year adds additional dollars to your bank balance.

Any man, woman, boy or girl can secure this seed. If you have the money to buy it, well and good. If not you can get it anyway.

BUT ACT NOW.

THERE'S A REASON

Seager Wheeler has grown wheat which yielded at the rate of 82 bushels per acre. C. S. Noble, using Wheeler's strains of improved Marquis seed grew wheat averaging more than 54 bushels per acre on a thousand acre field.

Reports of yields of 50 bushels of wheat, or more per acre from those who are growing Wheeler's strains are not isolated.

There is no mystery about this, there's a reason.

Mr. Wheeler has devoted 25 years to the study of seed improvement. The development of heavy yielding quality strains is not the work for a novice. It requires the experience and technic of the expert.

Any person can make hand selections of what appear to be the best individual heads in a field of grain. But the longest heads may not be the best, for they may have a lesser number of spikelets. If the necessary number of spikelets are present, they may not fill with a sufficient number of grains or they may not fill uniformly from base to tip. Even if the head is apparently perfect, the plant may not have a capacity for stooling. It is obvious that a plant with many short heads, or well tillered, may produce more than a large headed strain that produces only one or few stems from a single seed. Seeds from heads selected this year may produce only a small percentage of plants, next year, true to the type of the parent. In other words the head selection plan for the inexperienced is of questionable value.

The seed being distributed by The Guide is the product of the world's foremost seed experts; and is the result of years of patient and conscientious work.

Every year Mr. Wheeler has on his farm hundreds of "head row" plots of grain. Each of these plots is seeded with grain from a single head carefully chosen. A detailed record is kept of the showing made by each plot. Year after year this process is continued. From the progeny of a selection made one year, possibly only three or four or half-a-dozen heads will be chosen for the next year's seeding and the balance discarded. Possibly all will be destroyed. But through a gradual evolution, selecting the apparent best one year and testing it the next, selecting the best again and testing it the succeeding year and continuing for five or six or ten years, as the case demands, Wheeler grows his seed.

Mr. Wheeler's great success comes as the result of his untiring patience and his scrupulous honesty. No seed ever leaves his hands until he is convinced that it will yield more bushels of better quality.

Five times winner of the world sweepstakes for quality, and the world record for yield for spring wheat, is the record made by his grain.

It is not luck, it is not an accident, there is no mystery attached. Seager Wheeler has developed wheat superior in quality, **that yields more bushels.**

Practically every farmer in Western Canada knows this in a general way, but a very large percentage keep on using ordinary varieties and strains to their own loss and disadvantage.

In theory everyone must agree that the Wheeler strains are superior. But theory alone will not add to the size of the bank account. It is the practical application that brings the money returns. The Guide provides the opportunity that will make it possible for **YOU** to secure foundation stock of this—more bushels producing—seed. It does not matter what your circumstances may be.

Somebody will win the $500.00 prize for a single acre of wheat and others the extra $2,000.00 that is being offered. Why not secure one of these prizes. There is practically no expense attached.

There is money in it, why not try a test acre?

WHOM DOES THIS CONCERN?

The farmer who is interested in growing more bushels of wheat from the acreage he now has under cultivation, should secure at least a 90-pound lot of Wheeler's new wheat or of the improved heavy yielding strains that can be secured only from The Guide. This seed will bring more bushels. It concerns **YOU.**

That farmer's wife who is desirous of increasing the profits from the farm should see that a demonstration plot is provided and seeded with The Guide seed. Year after year the use of this seed, will add extra dollars to the Bank Balance. It concerns That Farmer's Wife.

Every school girl should induce her father to let her have an acre of land. By using The Guide seed from this acre she can make, under reasonable circumstances, from $75.00 to possibly $300.00, according to the yield and the kind of seed secured. The progeny from The Guide seed **can be sold. Your** daughter should have a chance.

Every farm boy, from 12 to 20, should be a Guide "Better Seed Boy." Your boy should have this opportunity.

In 1918, six boys, who secured seed from The Guide last winter, won prizes totalling $775.00 as follows:—

Arni Arnason, of Mozart, Sask., won prizes totalling **$165.00**
Roy D. Roberts, of Battleford, Sask., won prizes totalling **$150.00**
Harry Hind, of Borden, Sask., won prizes totalling **$135.00**
B. McK. Parkinson, of Roland, Man., won prizes totalling **$115.00**
Melvin R. Park, of Carman, Man., won prizes totalling **$110.00**
Cyril Duncalfe, Miami, Man., won prizes totalling **$100.00**

These were just boys, but will grow up to be the right kind of men.

Next year some boy will likely win $500.00 for producing the most bushels of wheat grown on a single acre of land, in Western Canada.

Will You be that Boy?
Then there is $2,000.00 in prizes besides.
Will You get part of it?

Now here we are. Just a little of your spare time devoted to helping us spread the gospel of better and more profitable farming, helping us in our effort to build up the great farmers' associations by placing The Guide in more homes, will get the seed, but no time should be lost.

There is just so much of this grain. After it is gone no more can be secured.

All orders will be filled and all reservations will be made consecutively as they are received at The Guide office. First come, first served.

If the demand for any one kind of grain is greater than our supply, we reserve the right to substitute another one of the varieties listed.

Get your order in early.

With practically no inconvenience you can get this seed without any cash outlay. **ANYONE** can get it. If you would rather pay some cash, all right, but you can probably get enough subscriptions on your road to town to entitle you to a 90 pound lot.

Don't waste any time. A day's delay may mean that you cannot have your choice as to variety.

Hitch up today and get the subscriptions. Every person is a prospect; every person should get The Guide.

See your neighbors TODAY; they will help you out with the subscriptions. They will be glad to help you secure this seed, for they will certainly want to secure some of it from you the following year.

Begin **NOW,** and send in the few subscriptions, which will entitle you to a 90 pound reservation, the first time you are in town.

There is money in this for **YOU.** We want **YOU,** not your neighbor or your son or your father, but **YOU** to seed a demonstration acre in 1919.

If you don't, **WHY?**

THERE IS PRACTICALLY NO CHANCE FOR LOSS

Secure a 90-pound bag of Wheeler's Heavy Yielding Kitchener Wheat.

Your first year's return should be 40 or more bushels.

If you have good sample, it should find ready sale at $5.00 per bushel for seed if present prices are maintained.

Your acre seeded with this wheat should bring $200.00 or $150.00 more than you will secure from an average acre figuring wheat at $2.00 per bushel.

Demonstrate for yourself what can be produced on a single acre seeded with this wheat.

If you want to sell your grain in the fall, well and good, you can make no more profitable investment.

But seeded in succeeding years, you can still dispose of seed from this pure strain to advantage, and it will bring you more bushels and better quality.

An acre plot seeded with The Guide seed, on properly prepared land, under normal conditions, should yield 40 bushels at the lowest possible estimate.

This seeded on a 26-acre field the following year, should yield, under normal conditions, over 1,000 bushels.

If you have 100 acres to seed to wheat even an additional five bushels per acre would mean an extra $750.00, even at $1.50 per bushel. No more labor, no more worry, no-more time spent. Can you earn $750.00 any easier?

Can you afford to sow any but the best seed?

YOU DO NOT HAVE TO INVEST ANY MONEY

You Are Sure of Profitable Returns

The Guide has for distribution the most highly developed strain of registered Marquis, it is possible to secure. All directly descended from World Prize-winning stock.

It will yield more bushels per acre.

Every bushel you grow next year from this seed can be registered by you and should find ready sale at a premium of $1.00 or more per bushel over market prices.

Not next year, and the year after only, but for each succeeding year for many, if the strain is seeded and kept pure. This seed will continue to increase your yield and better the quality of your product.

Any one can secure this seed.

Under any reasonable circumstances there is positively no chance for loss and in 1919 some person—man, woman, boy or girl, will secure $500.00 in cash through seeding a single acre of land with The Guide Seed. Ninety-nine other persons will share in the $1,500 for other acres.

It's practically a sure thing. WHY NOT GIVE IT A TRIAL?

RED BOBS WHEAT

Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Sask.

Seager Wheeler is the wheat wizard of the North American Continent. He is internationally recognized as the "seed wheat" man of North America. Probably his greatest achievement, up to the present time, is the development of an absolutely new variety of wheat which he has called "Red Bobs."

For the last ten years, Mr. Wheeler has really centred his attention on the perfecting of this variety. Of it, he says, "I have found that the Red Bobs wheat possesses all of the desirable qualities of both Red Fife and Marquis; for seven consecutive years, under field conditions, it has yielded considerably more per acre than my heaviest yielding Marquis, and matures from six to ten days earlier." With a 30-pound sample of this variety, Red Bobs, Seager Wheeler won the world's championship for wheat in 1918, and prizes valued at more than $900.00. He also won the sweepstakes for sheaf grain with a sheaf of Red Bobs. In milling and baking tests Red Bobs has given results equal to Marquis, and the Chief Dominion Grain Inspector has graded it No. 1 Hard.

In 1918, for the first time, Red Bobs wheat was grown at widely separated points throughout Western Canada by individual farmers. We have reports from a very large number of these and a summary of answers to specific questions show the following:—

69 per cent. report adverse climate conditions, wind, drought, frost and rust.
65.2 per cent. report Red Bobs earlier than Marquis, from one to 16 days.
34.8 per cent. report Red Bobs no earlier than Marquis.
61.5 per cent. report Red Bobs superior to Marquis.
28.8 per cent. report Red Bobs equal to Marquis.
9.7 per cent. report Red Bobs no better or inferior to Marquis.

Below will be found the opinions of some of the experimental farms in Western Canada who grew this grain in 1918. Also reports from practical farmers. These opinions came to us in the form of letters and reports and may be considered typical:—

EXPERIMENTAL FARM REPORTS

The Experimental Farm at Indian Head, reports very poor showing of the Red Bobs wheat, stating that it was affected by rust to a greater degree than other varieties.

The Experimental Farm at Brandon, Man., writes: "Red Bobs has not done particularly well. I am withholding my opinion upon it until I see another year's results."

The Experimental Farm at Scott, Sask, writes: "The Red Bobs has shown up fairly well. It gives promise for dry seasons such as we have had this year."

REPORTS FROM PRACTICAL FARMERS

G. R. Haglof, of Haglof, Sask., writes: "From 40 pounds of Red Bobs wheat, I secured 25 bushels. From 60 pounds of Kitchener, 20 bushels. My main crop seeded on summerfallow, yielded 12 bushels per acre."

YOUR yield is what counts. Why not try for that $500.00?

WINNER OF INTERNATIONAL SWEEPSTAKES FOR GRAIN AND SHEAF IN 1918.

Late Field Marshall Earl Roberts.

C. Rice-Jones, of Veteran, Alta., writes: "The Red Bobs stood the drouth better than the Kitchener and Marquis wheat grown on adjacent land. I feel satisfied that had my crop all been Red Bobs, I should have saved a lot more wheat than I did."

J. J. Bierd, of Foxwarren, Man., says: "I think Red Bobs will be THE wheat. It ripens 16 days earlier than the Marquis."

Joshua K. Wake, of Borden, Sask., writes: "I am perfectly convinced that this is a first-class wheat and will increase my yield four or five bushels per acre anyway, besides being about 10 days earlier in ripening."

B. McRobert, of Phippen, Sask., reports: "Red Bobs looks good. It will be the coming wheat for here as far as I can see. It ripened seven days earlier than Marquis."

W. J. K. Savage, of Saxby, Sask., writes: "I consider it the best wheat I have seen so far. It ripens about 10 days earlier than Marquis and Taylor's Wonder."

W. T. Machin, of Chailey, Alta., says: "I am of the opinion that Red Bobs will become even more popular than Marquis, particularly in districts subject to frost. It ripens seven days earlier than Marquis and Kitchener."

Douglas Smith, of Edgerton, Alta., writes: "The Red Bobs held up better than the Marquis. With favorable conditions it is far superior to any wheat grown in this district."

L. P. Schooling, of Standard, Alta., writes: "The wheat made a fine showing in a very dry season. I have very great hopes of it."

J. W. T. Cook, of Southey, Sask., writes: "Red Bobs is certainly a great wheat, far superior to recommendations. If it is possible for me to buy some from you, state the price, as the price is the smallest item on that Red Bobs."

The above are samples of reports coming into our office. We believe the Red Bobs wheat may eventually displace some of the varieties now being grown. A profitable market for seed of this variety is undoubtedly assured for the next few years and the seed can be obtained from The Guide on very reasonable terms. All we ask is a small service.

We will give 90 pounds of Red Bobs wheat to any person sending us:—

25 new or renewal yearly subscriptions to The Guide, or—
20 new or renewal yearly subscriptions to The Guide and ..... $3.75 in cash
16 new or renewal yearly subscriptions to The Guide and ..... 6.75 in cash
12 new or renewal yearly subscriptions to The Guide and ..... 9.75 in cash
8 new or renewal yearly subscriptions to The Guide and ..... 12.75 in cash
6 new or renewal yearly subscriptions to The Guide and ..... 14.25 in cash

You must send at least the equivalent of six yearly subscriptions.

You will never grow rich through watching your neighbor grow big crops.

Some man, woman, girl or boy will secure $500.00 in 1919 for growing an acre of wheat seeded with The Guide seed. Who?

"Business"

A man invests $1,000.00 in wheat options and sells at a profit of $1,000.00, he might have lost.

That's Speculation.

Another man's uncle dies and leaves him a fortune, there might have been other heirs—

That's Luck.

An author produces a manuscript worth $5,000.00—

That's Ability.

Another man learns how he can increase his yearly revenue from 15 to 50 per cent. without extra labor or expense, but he simply neglects to take advantage of the opportunity—

That's Folly.

A farmer finds how he can increase his yield of wheat five bushels per acre, AND DOES IT—

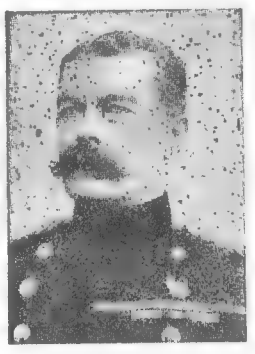
That's Business.

Also it's The Guide's proposition.

Are you ready to transact profitable business?

If you are you will act NOW.

Kitchener Wheat



Late Field Marshall Earl Kitchener.

Kitchener Wheat is a distinct variety. A long-strawed, plump kerneled, heavy yielding wheat developed by Mr. Wheeler from one of his Marquis strains. It was with Kitchener wheat that Seager Wheeler won the World's Championship in 1916.

It was from Kitchener seed that Seager Wheeler raised 82 bushels per acre and established what we believe to be a world record yield for hard spring wheat.

The Kitchener is characterized by an exceptional length and strength of straw, plenty of strong uniform stems to each plant and a very large, plump berry, that fills bins and adds weight per bushel. It is not as early in ripening as Red Bobs, but as early as Marquis. In districts where frost is not a constant menace Kitchener will "make good."

Of Kitchener wheat, F. J. Dash, one of the most prominent members of the Canadian Seed Grain Association in Saskatchewan, says: "Kitchener has them all beaten." Mr. Dash is selling his Kitchener wheat this year at $7.00 per bushel for seed.

Guy Wilson, of Theodore, Sask., writes: "It will have to be a very wonderful wheat to beat Kitchener, which, in spots not blown out, in the spring, will go over 50 bushels per acre."

A. Hogg, of Boden, Alta., says: "Kitchener wheat is a very wonderful wheat indeed. In some of your advertisements regarding it you claimed it made 80 bushels per acre. I thought when I read that there must be some mistake, but now that I have seen it grow, I think it quite possible."

All the Kitchener being distributed by The Guide is produced from Seager Wheeler's purest strain and is the very best obtainable.

A few hours of your spare time will secure for you a 90-pound lot of this valuable seed.

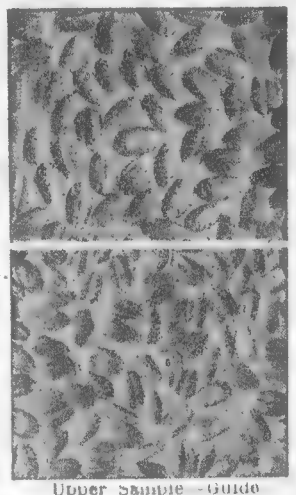
We will send a 90-pound shipment of Wheeler's Kitchener wheat to any person who will send us:—

15 New or renewal yearly subscriptions to The Guide or
12 New or renewal yearly subscriptions to The Guide and $2.25 in cash
8 New or renewal yearly subscriptions to The Guide and 5.25 in cash
5 New or renewal yearly subscriptions to The Guide and 7.50 in cash

You must send at least the equivalent of five yearly subscriptions.

THERE IS $500.00 FOR THE BEST ACRE

Registered Marquis Wheat



Upper Sample—Guide Marquis.
Lower Sample—Standard No. 1 Northern.

It was from the progeny of Seager Wheeler's Registered Marquis Wheat, that C. S. Noble, of Nobleford, Alta., raised 54,395 bushels on a 1,000-acre field. Marquis has won more yield contests and carried off more big "quality prizes" than any other variety now being grown.

It was Seager Wheeler's Marquis wheat that won the World's Championship for a bushel of wheat in 1911, 1914 and 1915.

According to the new ruling of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, every person securing First or Second Generation Registered Seed, are entitled to sell the progeny as registered grain.

Every bushel of the Registered Marquis Wheat that is being distributed by The Grain Growers' Guide is of the most highly developed, heavy yielding strains directly descended from World Prize-Winning Stock. Every person who secures an allotment of this Marquis wheat will not only secure the very best of improved Marquis seed, that will result in increased yields and better quality, but if they desire to sell the grain produced, it can be sold as registered seed.

In some districts this grain is to be preferred to the other two varieties being distributed by The Guide. There is ordinary Marquis wheat and then there is hand-selected Registered Marquis seed that has the strength, vitality and yielding ability, that will yield more bushels of better quality. This is the "Guide kind" of seed. This seed will help you win some of the $2,500.00 that The Guide is offering to encourage you to demonstrate for yourself what can be accomplished through the use of pure seed selected by the greatest experts in the world. Thos. D. Grace, of Arran, Sask., writes: "This is the wheat secured from The Guide. It yielded 50 bushels to the acre." A few hours now and an acre next summer, may win that $500.00. Some person will get it. WILL YOU?

We will give a 90-pound sample of this world prize-winning stock of Marquis to any person sending us:—

12 New or renewal yearly subscriptions to The Guide or
10 New or renewal yearly subscriptions to The Guide and $1.50 in cash
8 New or renewal yearly subscriptions to The Guide and 3.00 in cash
6 New or renewal yearly subscriptions to The Guide and 4.50 in cash
4 New or renewal yearly subscriptions to The Guide and 6.00 in cash

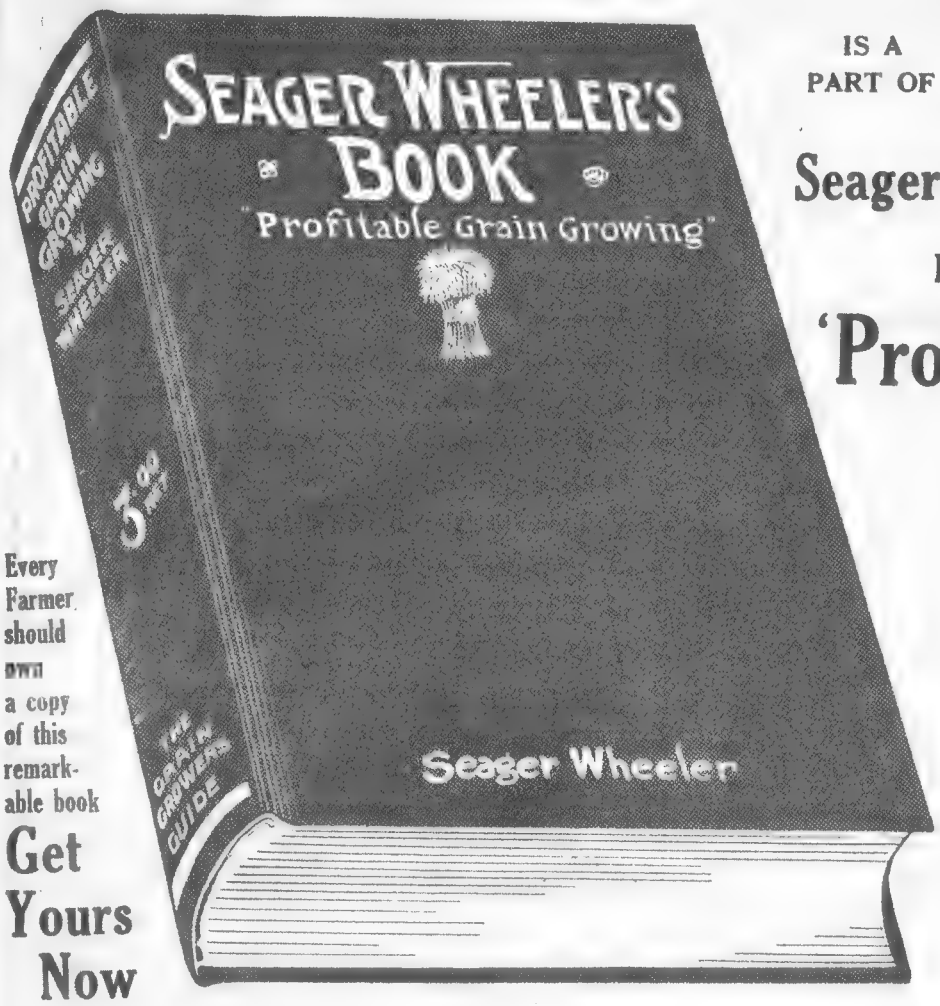
You must send at least the equivalent of four yearly subscriptions.

RULES

1.—Subscriptions can be taken for one year at $1.50, three years at $3.00 or six years at $6.00.
2.—A three-year subscription will count the same as two yearly subscriptions at $1.50 each. A six-year subscription will count the same as four yearly subscriptions.
3.—Renewal subscriptions will count the same as new subscriptions.
4.—The full amount of $1.50 for each yearly, $3.00 for each three-year and $6.00 for each six-year subscription must be collected from the subscriber.
5.—All subscriptions collected must be from farmers living in Saskatchewan, Manitoba or Alberta.
6.—You must secure subscriptions from at least two other persons before your own will count.
7.—Upon receipt of the money for six yearly subscriptions or the equivalent in longer term subscriptions, and the request to do so, we will reserve for you for a period of 30 days, 90 pounds of Red Bobs wheat; send five yearly subscriptions or the equivalent and we will reserve 90 lbs. of Kitchener; send four yearly subscriptions or the equivalent and we will reserve 90 lbs. of Marquis. By sending 15 subscriptions, you can have 90 pounds of each variety reserved. You then have 30 days in which to forward the cash or additional subscriptions to entitle you to the seed.
8.—Make a reservation NOW.
9.—See your neighbors at once. Secure their subscriptions and on a plain sheet of paper write their names and addresses and forward to us with the necessary money. BEGIN TODAY.

82 Bus. of Wheat Per Acre

An average yield of 40 bushels in the driest season since 1898; not a crop failure in 20 years; 5 times winner of the world's championship for wheat



Every Farmer should own a copy of this remarkable book

Get Yours Now

IS A PART OF **Seager Wheeler's Record**

Seager Wheeler Farms With His Brains

He has written a wonderful book

'Profitable Grain Growing"

in which he tells:

His experience in grain growing in Saskatchewan since 1883;
Results of his thousands of experiments;
How he raised 82 bushels of wheat and 130 bushels of oats per acre;
Why his wheat has won five International Championships;
How he has developed new varieties and improved strains;
How you can grow more bushels and make more dollars.

It also contains a fascinating 30-page biography of Seager Wheeler, written by Hopkins Moorehouse, the author of "Deep Furrows."

320 pages, 31 chapters

Ninety beautiful half-tone illustrations.
Bound in cloth, lettered in gold.
Never before have the Western farmers been able to secure a book such as this.

It is the Remarkable Work of an Extraordinary Man

Not a Text Book

In his book, **Mr. Wheeler says: "I am now writing as one farmer to another. I am not writing with the object of preaching better farming in a dogmatic way, or to induce any one to adopt a cast-iron theory. Rather would I point out the possibilities of methods that have been tried and repeatedly proven in practice."** Seager Wheeler is recognized internationally as an authority on tillage methods, ranks as one of the world's foremost seed experts, yet "Profitable Grain Growing" is not a text book. It is the life story of the world's greatest grain grower. The interesting account of the work of a practical man. A book that a schoolboy will read with ardor and appreciate, and at the same time one that the scholar and scientist can study with profit.

Why did Seager Wheeler run over the cliff in the Isle of Wight, in his bathing trunks pursued by an irate and perspiring boatman?
"PROFITABLE GRAIN GROWING" tells you.

Why did Seager Wheeler forsake the traditional calling of his race and seek solace in the wilds of Western Canada?
"PROFITABLE GRAIN GROWING" tells you.

Why did Seager Wheeler walk 175 miles North-east from Moose Jaw, in 1883?
"PROFITABLE GRAIN GROWING" tells you.

What did Seager Wheeler do with the $1,000.00 in gold received from the C.P.R., for his first championship wheat?
"PROFITABLE GRAIN GROWING" tells you.

"PROFITABLE GRAIN GROWING" is the only book that has ever been written dealing in a practical way with the conditions and problems to be met with on a Western Canadian Farm. SEAGER WHEELER KNOWS. His farming experience dates back to 1883, when wheat in Western Canada was harvested with a cradle and threshed with a flail. He now ranks as the world's foremost grain grower and in his book he has told the story of his life work in such a simple style, and in such a fascinating way, that it is as interesting as a work of fiction, but will rank as Canada's most valuable reference work on Western Agriculture.

How deep should land be plowed to obtain maximum returns? How deep for summerfallow, spring plowing, fall plowing?
"PROFITABLE GRAIN GROWING" tells you.

Shall I harrow my grain after it comes through the ground? If so, when? Will it make my crop thin? Will it delay the date of maturity?
"PROFITABLE GRAIN GROWING" tells you.

Will a single disc, a double disc, a shoe or hoe drill, give the best average results? If one is really better than the other, why?
"PROFITABLE GRAIN GROWING" tells you.

Is it necessary in order to obtain maximum returns from summerfallow to drag after every rain to preserve moisture? Seager Wheeler says, no. Why?
"PROFITABLE GRAIN GROWING" tells you.

We Know

that every farmer in Western Canada should own a copy of Seager Wheeler's extraordinary book

THE PRICE IS $3.00. BUT WE ARE NOT SELLING IT

We believe that "PROFITABLE GRAIN GROWING" will add thousands of dollars to the revenue from Western Canadian Farms, through bringing about a better understanding of improved tillage methods. We believe Wheeler's book will be worth $1,000.00 in hard cash to each and every individual farmer growing 100 acres of grain or more, who will make full use of it. As a consequence, instead of offering this unusual book for sale, we are going to distribute it in such a manner as will make it possible for every individual to secure a copy whether there is any spare cash available or not.

A BOOK OF GREATEST VALUE TO WESTERN FARMERS
THE BOOK YOU CANNOT BUY
THE BOOK EVERY PERSON CAN SECURE WITHOUT COST

How to Get "Profitable Grain Growing"

SEND US:—

$3.00 for two new yearly subscriptions to The Guide at $1.50 each or
$3.00 for one new yearly subscription at $1.50 and $1.50 in cash or
$4.50 for one new yearly subscription at $1.50 and one three-year renewal at $3.00

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Seager Wheeler's book is now on the press and will be ready to mail about January 1st. Get your order in early.

Sir Robert Borden's departure from Ottawa to attend the Peace Conference.
Left to right: General O. M. Biggar; Dr. J. W. Robertson, C.M.G.; Sir. G. E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Sir Robert Borden; Hon. A. L. Sifton, Minister of Customs and P. M. Draper, Secretary of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress.

Field Crops

Controlling Cutworms

Q.—I sowed oats on my summerfallow in the late summer in order to have pasture for the cattle. These grew up green and now I'm wondering if there is danger of the cutworms getting in and destroying next year's crop.—Farmer, High River, Alta.

A.—Cutworms are the larvae of a moth which flies from the middle of July to the middle of September. Throughout August and until about September 20 they are laying their eggs from which will hatch the next season's cutworms. The location selected for egg laying is almost exclusively weedy summerfallows, particularly those with a rough surface. The moths hide under the clods by day but usually will not lay their eggs in or on the soil at a distance from the green growth. They select almost invariably land on which there is a green growth in order that the larvae which will hatch out the following spring may have plenty of food. This would indicate that there is a danger that your summerfallow has become infested with cutworms. Lumpy soil is very much preferred by the moths and a field in which the surface is not broken and therefore does not offer shelter for moths, even though it be very weedy is in less danger than a rough summerfallow upon which a small growth of weeds or volunteer or other grain have been allowed to remain during the egg laying period.

The best remedy for cutworms is to keep the summerfallow absolutely free from all green growth between August 1 and September 20, at the same time keeping the soil as fine as is consistent with good cultural practices. Land which has been allowed to grow to weeds and which the conditions have been favorable for infection should be plowed as deeply as possible in the fall. Any eggs that have been deposited are thus buried so deeply that many of the cut-worms hatching from them die from starvation before they reach the surface. This method of destruction is not, however, very certain. Its efficacy is increased by harrowing and packing after the plow.

Poisoning Cutworms

Cutworms may be destroyed with poison. For field control under prairie conditions it is seldom practical to spread the poisoned bait over large areas on account of the expense of such an operation. Poison may, however, be used on small infected spots. Watch your crop closely next year, and, if during the latter part of April or in May any signs of cutworms are seen they should be treated immediately with the poison. In this way the damage to many acres may be considerably lessened by treating the comparatively small areas.

One of the poisons recommended as reliable is as follows:—

Shorts, 50 lbs.; Paris Green, 1 lb.; molasses, 1 gal.; water, 1½ gals.

Shorts are preferable to bran for dry farming conditions because no bait can be kept moist when applied to the soil and cutworms will eat dry shorts when they refuse dry bran. If the soil is moist the shorts may be replaced, however, with an equal weight of bran in which case three gallons of water should be used instead of one-and-a-half gallons.

In mixing the preparation, first mix the shorts and Paris green dry. Stir the molasses into the water and add the solution slowly to the shorts and Paris green, thoroughly mixing with the hands all the time to prevent lumps forming. Apply to infested areas and a few feet beyond at the rate of 50 pounds per acre, preferably in the late afternoon. When the soil is very dry it is essential that the ground be lightly harrowed after the bait has been applied as cutworms feed almost exclusively under ground when the soil is dry. Harrowing is not necessary when the soil is moist.

Summerfallow Results

In 1917, 12 Manitoba Agricultural Societies decided to hold summerfallow competitions. This year 27 contests were held with a total of 325 competitors, at the following points: Boissevain, Carberry, Carman, Cartwright, Crystal City, Dominion City, Dauphin East, Dauphin West, Emerson, Elkhorn, Gladstone, Giroux, Harding, Melita, Minnedosa, McAuley, Miniota, Morris, Morden, Rapid City, Boston, Russell,

1919
To See Cheaper Mileage

A little thing now but mighty in the spring. Now that you have put your car up for the winter you will be jacking up the wheels and mentally making a note that you will have to get a new tire before many more miles are travelled in the spring.

TAKE OFF YOUR TIRES
Examine Them Carefully To See That They Are Really Worth Repairing
Then Send Them To Us

We will retread them with a Miller geared-to-the-road retread band which is a brand new tread built by tire builders and vulcanized to the tire by the same method as the famous Miller Method Wrapped Geared-to-the-Road Tires.

Many old tires retreaded have out-ran there previous mileage.

Send them now, we will look after all your repairing and store your tires till spring in a properly heated storage. DO IT NOW. And please remember to pay express charges.

FOR PRICES AND FULL PARTICULARS WRITE
The Miller Tire Co. Ltd.
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Doctor Greene says:

"The telephone call came at midnight—ten mile drive to the country over ice-covered roads, but the case was urgent. Fortunately I had my tires encased in 'Dreadnaught' chains for just such an emergency, otherwise I couldn't possibly have made the trip in time."

Dreadnaught TIRE CHAINS

saved a life that night—possibly two lives. Are you still taking chances? The best time to get Dreadnaught Chains is before you need them. Why not right now? Ask your dealer, or write to us for price list and descriptive circular. You save $1 to $3 per set because of our superior manufacturing facilities.

McKinnon Columbus Chain Limited
Manufacturers of Electric and Fire Welded Chains
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Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Money to Loan

For terms of twenty years (when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower) repayable by equal annual payments which include both principal and interest—the surest and cheapest plan yet devised for the gradual extinction of a debt.

For further information apply to

GEO. F. R. HARRIS, Manager Manitoba Branch, Winnipeg, Man.

W. E. MASON, Manager Saskatchewan Branch, Regina, Sask.

W. T. CREIGHTON, Manager Alberta Branch, Edmonton, Alta.

MANTLE DAYLITE OIL LAMP

NOTE PRICES
Complete with Shade
$10.00
Without Shade
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AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS PRESENT

Its beauty and its utility will appeal to you. It is 23 inches high over all, and the mantle is 12 inches above the table. Reservoir holds about one-and-a-half quarts of oil. It gives a pure, white light, with no noise, no odor, no smoke, and is simple to operate

Burns Coal Oil. No Pumping of Air. Safe. Can't Explode

No expensive parts to replace, and mantles should last six months or longer with ordinary care. We guarantee you entire satisfaction. Send for the lamp today, enclosing purchase price. Use it in your own home. If you are not entirely satisfied, return the lamp within ten days and we will promptly refund your money without question

We Sell Our Lamps Direct and Save You Dealers' Profits

Our direct selling plan saves you two or three dollars on each lamp and our money-back guarantee gives you full protection. You run no risks whatsoever. Send in your order today as prices may advance. No dealers or agents. Order direct from

THE DAYLITE CO. 685 Builders Exchange WINNIPEG, Man.

Your Last Chance at Present Prices

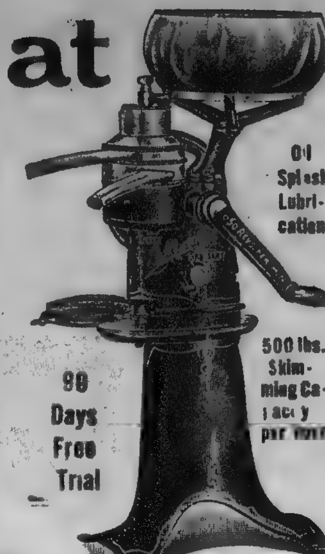
My special money-saving offer on the Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator expires on January 1st, so if you are interested in owning a high grade separator at the very lowest cost, send me your order quick.

Don't think of buying a Cream Separator of any kind or from anybody without first getting my **Special Money-Saving Proposition** which is good only until January 1st, 1919.

I have a big stock of my New Galloway Sanitary Cream Separators on hand that were built before the big rise in price, and I am going to not only give you the benefit of the old prices, but a **Special Money-Saving Proposition** if you will send in your order now or before the end of this year.

Now this is a straight business proposition. I have the machines on hand ready for immediate shipment. If you are needing or going to need a Cream Separator in the next six months, it will pay you to write me for it now, and get my **Special Money-Saving Offer** that will really save you cash money in your purchase.

But remember my offer is only good until the end of this year, or so long as my present stock lasts, so it will be wise for you to write me at once, as it will not cost you anything to find out what my special offer is, but I guarantee it will save you actual cash money if you buy.



Oil Splash Lubrication

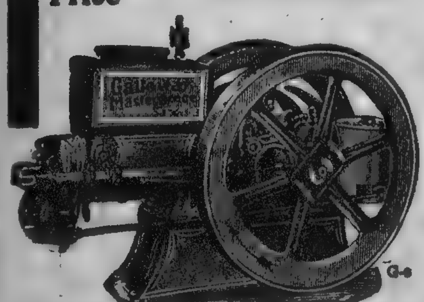
500 lbs. Skimming Capacity per hour

90 Days Free Trial

YOU MUST WRITE To-day To Get My Special Price

GET A Galloway "MASTERPIECE" Engine

A Size for every purpose 1½ to 16 Horse Power



30 DAYS FREE TRIAL—Try it on your own farm or place for 30 days, then if it is not entirely satisfactory, return it to me and I will return your money promptly. Galloway Engines are Masterpieces in power and efficiency. Burn Gasoline or Kerosene.

Buy for cash or on credit. A ten-year legal guarantee goes with each engine I sell. Guaranteed to develop power far in excess of their ratings. The following superior features are all good reasons why you should choose a Galloway engine to do your work: Large bore, long stroke; valves in the head. Hercules cylinder head. Masterpiece ignitor. Economy carburetor, no overheating. Perfected oiling. Improved fuel feed.

You need this engine for your farm power More than 20,000 satisfied farmers are using Galloway engines right now. Write right now for full particulars and price on the size you require.

Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada, Ltd.
WINNIPEG

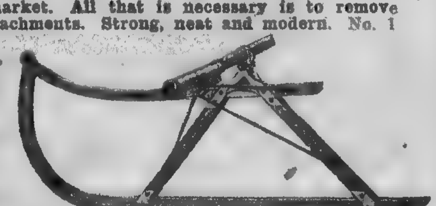
Change Your BUGGY Into a CUTTER

Our knock-down Cutter Gear is just what you need. All wooden parts are made of selected hickory. Finished with shifting bar to take ordinary shafts or pole. Runners, 1¼x⅝, knees bent 1¼ square, reinforced with ⅛x⅝ steel scroll braces. Steel shoes, ⅛x⅝; track, 3 ft. 2 in.; length 6 ft. over all; height, 18 ins.; width between raves, 28 ins.; weight 50 lbs. Painted carmine and striped.

Any ordinary buggy box can be attached in a few minutes. Shipped complete ready to fit to buggy. Each $13.15

Use our Runner Attachments and leave your gear on your buggy

Best and most handy runner on the market. All that is necessary is to remove wheels from buggy and put on these attachments. Strong, neat and modern. No. 1 buggy size, axle, ⅞ or 1 in. runner; rave and knees, 1 in. x 1¼; steel shoe, 1 in. x ⅛ in. Painted carmine and striped. Price per set of four $14.00



No. 2 Surrey or spring wagon size, axle, 1⅛ or 1¼-in. runner, rave and knees, 1¼ in x 1¼ in. steel shoe, 1¼x¼ in. Painted carmine and striped. Per set $16.50

Write for Prices on Plow Shares, Packers, Harrows, Feed Cookers, Grinders, Crushers, Saws, Etc.

The JOHN F. McGEE CO., Winnipeg, Man.

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Mild climate, bright sunshine, with reasonable living expenses and plenty of invigorating outdoor amusement, interesting shipbuilding activity, golf and automobiling throughout the winter.

Ask Your Ticket Agent Now

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Peace Hath Her Victories

and responsibilities. The duty of every man now is to provide a living for himself and his family, and help in the reconstruction of the world. The great call is still for food. Other industries may collapse, but agriculture must go on.

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20 YEARS TO PAY

Open the way to prosperity and independence. Prairie Land $11 to $30 an acre; irrigated land up to $50. Get started. Land is being rapidly taken up. Write for free booklets and full information.

Allan Cameron, Gen'l Sup. C.P.R. Lands
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Deafness

Perfect hearing is now being restored in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhal Deafness, Relaxed or Sunken Drums, Thickened Drums, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Destroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc.

Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums
"Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" require no medicine but effectively replace what is lacking or defective in the natural ear drums. They are simple devices, which the wearer easily fits into the ears where they are invisible. Soft, safe and comfortable.
Write *today* for our 168 page FREE book on DEAFNESS, giving you full particulars and testimonials.
WILSON EAR DRUM CO., Incorporated
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Sanford, St. Jean, Springfield, Shoal Lake, Swan Lake, Virden.

The duck-foot cultivator is replacing the plow on some summerfallows. Owing to the fact that some Manitoba soils have been robbed of their fibre by continuous cropping, the problem of the prevention of drifting is a serious one, especially where perennial weeds necessitate frequent cultivation. Some of the methods used were as follows:—

1.—Spreading manure and straw over the surface.

2.—Working the land when damp to produce a lumpy mulch, preferably with a narrow-toothed cultivator.

3.—Cultivating the fallow during the early part of the summer with a well-sharpened duck-foot cultivator only, deferring the plowing until the fall; then packing to leave the surface rough for the winter.

4.—Permitting the last growth of annuals and winter annuals to cover the surface during the winter, cultivating them out in the spring.—J. H. Kiteley, B.S.A.

Plant Food Digestion

When fresh manure, green manure, stubble or sod is plowed in, the plant food which these contain is in a crude condition, and has to be prepared or digested before the growing crop can use it. This preparation or digestion is brought about by various species of the soil bacteria. These soil bacteria may be likened to the digestive juices in the stomach and intestines of men and animals, which prepare the food for assimilation by the body. Unless these digestive agents are present and active, the food is not assimilated. This digestive process in the soil is a very complicated one, taking place in different stages, and different species of bacteria are necessary for each of the different stages.

First, there are the species of ammonifying bacteria which digest or break down the proteid substances and liberate ammonia. The ammonia thus liberated is seized upon by the nitrifying bacteria, one kind of which (nitrous bacteria) changes it to nitrites, and another kind (nitric bacteria) change the nitrites to nitric acid, which on combination with sodium or potassium gives nitrates; these nitrates can then be used by growing plants.

In addition to this action on manures, green and otherwise, there is a bacterial action on the minerals of the soil. Growing plants require small quantities of mineral food, and this has to be set free from its combinations in the soil and rendered available before the plants can use it. This action is induced by certain of the soil bacteria, the same species which act on the manure being largely responsible for this work.—Prof. D. H. Jones.

Improved Seed for Every Farm

(Continued from page 9)

may be caused any year by abnormal conditions such as superabundance of food, moisture, etc., but these are not hereditary and may be neglected in a scheme of permanent seed improvement.

The point is sometimes raised that the increased yields obtained from parcels of seed obtained from an outside source is due more to the improved conditions that may be provided for such seed than to the quality of the seed itself. This may be true in many cases. It does not affect the fact, however, that strains of seed vary in quality just as varieties do; that desirable characters are hereditary; and that they can thus be isolated and perpetuated. If the growing of good seed results in an improvement of the farming methods under which it is purchased, one more argument, and a good one, can be advanced in preaching the gospel of good seed.

Germans Must Salute British

The British authorities in charge of the occupation in the German zone assigned to the British army have ordered all German men to raise their hats to British officers, according to an official announcement in Berlin.

They must do similarly when the British National Anthem is sung, the announcement adds.

Business and Finance

ARRANGEMENTS have been made, as the result of a conference held at Ottawa between the minister of finance, Sir Thomas White, and the committee of the bond-dealers of Canada, for the stabilizing of the prices at which Victory bonds are to be bought and sold. The Dominion government is standing behind these arrangements.

Holders of Victory bonds who find themselves in the position of wanting to sell them have only to take them to any reputable bond-dealer, who, without making any charge, will pay for them the price fixed at Ottawa. The bond-dealer in selling them charges the selling price fixed at Ottawa, the one per cent. difference being his remuneration.

The prices fixed, after the conference at Ottawa above referred to, are set forth in the following table, the first column showing the different issues of Victory bonds, according to their dates of maturing, the second column showing the price which holders who want to sell them are entitled to, and the third column showing the price which purchasers must pay:—

Maturities.	Sellers.	Buyers.
5-year, 1922 and 1923	99	100
10-year, 1927	99¼	100¼
15-year, 1933	99¼	100¼
20-year, 1937	100	101

These figures will stand until such time as it is found necessary—if such time should occur—to change them on account of changed conditions in regard to the demand for, and the supply of, Victory bonds on the market. In the event of the demand increasing, which seems altogether probable, and the consequent increase of the price which purchasers will be willing to pay, the arrangements made at Ottawa for preventing the price from dropping will of course, have no application to the actual state of affairs.

Victory Bond Marketing

Commenting on the above-stated official buying and selling prices of Victory bonds of the different issues, the Financial Times, of Montreal, says:—

"Thus it will be seen that both maturities of the latest loan, the 5-year 1923, and the 15-year 1933, will be available at prices close to parity. The former issue can be purchased at 100 and sold at 99, while the latter can be bought at 100¼ and sold at 99¼.

"Five separate issues will now figure in the trading, and three sets of quotations are named for the five. First ranking has naturally been given to the 20-year bond of the first Victory Loan, the prices for which will be 100 to the seller and 101 to the buyer. The ten-year bond of the first Victory Loan and the 15-year bond of the second are rated at 99¼ to the seller and 100¼ to the buyer. The five-year bond of the first loan, with four years now to run, and the five-year bond of the second, will be 99 to the seller and 100 to the buyer.

"The amount of the new five-year bonds sold in the recent campaign was small, and it will not likely be an active feature in the trading. On the other hand, the 15-year bond of the second loan promises to be active, as the amount outstanding will be very large. Not only was the bulk of the demand in the recent campaign for this bond, but conversions of the five-year and the 10-year bonds of the first loan were on a large scale.

The other issues of large size is the 20-year bond of the first loan, but the floating supply has been so thoroughly cleaned up that it is doubtful whether the offer of 100 to the seller will bring out any considerable supply, although, without doubt, the demand at 101 will be substantial."

The Safe-keeping of Bonds

The service which banks should be able to render to buyers of government bonds so that they may be able to keep them in safety, is emphasized editorially by the Saturday Evening Post, in an article which is entirely applicable to this country, as it is to the United States:—

"Thousands of small Liberty bonds, insecurely kept, have been lost or stolen. With probably 20 million small bondholders in the country, not a few banks —especially in the larger cities—are neglecting a duty and an opportunity. Every bank ought to provide safe, convenient means of keeping bonds for small holders free of charge, and advertize its willingness to keep them. Every bank, we believe, will keep a bond for a patron, however small his deposit; but every bondholder is a prospective bank patron. The expense of keeping his bond is a good investment.

Holders of Bonds Should Not Sell

"But even that does not quite cover the situation. The government should do all it reasonably can to encourage small holders to keep their bonds. A bankers' committee surmises that four hundred million dollars' worth of Liberty bonds has already been exchanged for wildcat or dubious investments. Obviously the government should do what it can to discourage that and to protect ignorant small holders. After the war the temptation to part with Liberty bonds will be increased.

"The coupon bonds, payable to bearer, are exchangeable as readily as bank notes. Simply handing them over is all that is necessary. The Treasury will not convert any coupon bond into a registered bond, which cannot be transferred except by an entry on the Treasury's books. Such bonds are safe from loss or theft.

Swindlers Are Active

"Generally speaking, the holder of a registered bond is not so likely to dispose of it as the holder of a coupon bond. The business of getting title transferred is something of an obstacle to the swindler.

"But converting a coupon bond into a registered bond is now a process of some difficulty for the small holder and of some expense for carriage to Washington. We believe the Treasury must work out a scheme for registering bonds at post offices and paying the interest on them through post offices. It would involve no little thought and labor; but it can be done.

"Twenty million small bondholders, protected to the utmost practicable extent against loss, theft and swindle, and given every reasonable encouragement to keep their bonds, are worth a great deal of thought and labor."

Canadian Thrift Stamps

The cessation of hostilities has not materially altered the plan of the Dominion government to inaugurate a savings campaign similar to that which is in operation in Great Britain and the United States.

The thrift stamps are now on sale. In the United States the system has worked excellently and the government has sold many hundreds of millions of dollars worth of stamps.

The plan is simple. The stamps are divided into two categories. The first is the Canada War-Savings Stamp, redeemable January 1st, 1924; it has a value of $5.00 at maturity, and a surrender value throughout 1919 of from $4.00 in January to $4.11 in December. The second category is the Thrift Stamp. These stamps, which are valued at 25 cents, are merely to be sold as an adjunct to the War-Savings Stamps.

How It Works Out

The purchaser of a Thrift Stamp is provided with a Thrift Card with spaces to receive 16 Thrift Stamps.

After the card has been filled with stamps, representing $4.00, the card is taken to the money-order post office, a bank, railway ticket office, or other authorized agent, where it can be exchanged for a $5.00 War-Savings Stamp.

In connection with the surrender of these Thrift Stamps, a cash equivalent to interest earned on the War-Savings Stamp, is payable.

Thus, if a thrift card is exchanged in February, 1919, the cash payment upon the full card would amount to one cent; if surrendered in March, the cash payment would be two cents, and so on, until December, when the payment would be 11 cents.

The W.-S. S. Certificates

A War-Savings Certificate is provided upon purchase of the first War-Savings Stamp, which provides spaces for ten stamps valued at $5.00 each, or $50 for the whole card, upon maturity of the stamp issue. The certificate, according to the wish of the holder, may be made out either to "bearer" or may be registered at any money-order post office.

The War-Savings Stamps have surrender values worked out according to

FARMERS' FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

We Can Offer You

1917 and 1918 VICTORY BONDS

At the following prices.
Subject to Confirmation.

Maturing 1922 and 1923—Par and Interest.
Maturing 1927 and 1932—100¼ and Interest.
Maturing 1937 —101 and Interest.

Trading in the 1917 and 1918 Victory Loans has recommenced. You can make no safer, saner investment than these Tax Free, 5½ per cent. Bonds of the Dominion Government. The opportunity for securing them will likely be brief. Write, telegraph or telephone your orders to—

Edward Brown & Co.
Bond Dealers
296 GARRY STREET WINNIPEG

We buy and sell bonds for our own account, and any statements made with reference to bonds sold, while not guaranteed, are our opinion based on information we regard as reliable, being data we act upon in purchase and valuation of securities.

NORTHWESTERN LIFE POLICIES
Head Office: WINNIPEG "SECURITY UNASSAILABLE"
Representatives Wanted For This District—Farmers Preferred

"DOUBLE THE AMOUNT

would have meant double the satisfaction," said a highly-pleased Policyholder a few days ago, when receiving the returns of his Policy the day it was due. "The fact is, I consider this Endowment Policy the best investment I ever made, and I could easily have saved considerably more than double the amount of the annual deposit. From the moment I received the Policy, I enjoyed a feeling of security, knowing that in the event of anything happening, my family would be provided for. My advice for all young people is to "play safe," and carry a guaranteed Policy with The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company."

If you will but fill out the form below, full particulars of our guaranteed plans will be mailed you.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Head Office — TORONTO, CANADA.

Kindly complete and mail to the address above.
Without obligation, will you kindly furnish me with full particulars of your Guaranteed Policies. I am..........years of age and am married. single.
Name ....
Address ....

GILSON—"JOHNNY-ON-THE-SPOT"

This Big 1¾ h.p. Engine only $78.50
(For self-starting magneto, add $10.00)

A BIG, little engine, that *"Goes Like Sixty"* at every light and medium heavy job on the farm. A heavy worker, and a light eater—dominating in Quality and Service. The biggest selling engine of any size in Canada—quantity production enables us to undersell all competitors—quality considered.

Do not buy a cheap engine—buy a good one at a quantity price. All sizes at proportionate values. Write to-day for free catalogue stating what size engine interests you.

GILSON MFG. CO. Ltd. Dept. AA Winnipeg, Man. 41

CROWN LIFE

At the present time many wealthy men are increasing their life insurance by tremendous amounts. Are you equally prudent? There is a Crown Life Policy to give any desired degree of protection.

Let us send you some new Insurance Facts.

CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts 65

FARMERS' BUSINESS

For the past 54 years, this Bank has given particular attention to the business of Farmers.

We have helped many over the rough places, and have aided many more to the highest plane of success.

We are prepared to extend you every aid within legitimate banking practice.

Come in at any time and talk over your affairs with us. You are always welcome.

18

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal, OF CANADA Established 1864.

with its 19 Branches in Manitoba, 21 Branches in Saskatchewan, 53 Branches in Alberta, 8 Branches in British Columbia, 102 Branches in Ontario and 32 Branches in Quebec serves Rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

Mixed Farming Lands

THE demand for farm lands becomes greater each day and it is apparently justified. We have for sale several parcels of improved and unimproved farms in some of the choicest districts in Northern Saskatchewan and Alberta, especially adapted to mixed farming. Prices $10 an acre up, easy terms. For further information write or call.

Estates Department

Union Trust Company

LIMITED

Main and Lombard Streets

WINNIPEG, MAN.

80

While we grow on contract hundreds of acres of different seeds we have also a large demand for moderate priced stocks. Send samples of choice lots of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye and Grass Seeds. Excellent cleaning and handling facilities.

Seeds Wanted

Harris McFayden Seed Co. Ltd.

Farm Seed Specialists WINNIPEG

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament.

Head Office: **Weyburn, Sask.**

Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan.

H. O. POWELL, General Manager.

Four Bits Of This Goodly Earth

1—A 2,500-acre farm between Brandon and Pendennis, with large cultivation, good buildings and frontage on Little Saskatchewan. Ideal place. Only $30 per acre.

2—A 640-acre farm, five miles from Otterburne, largely cultivated, 11-roomed house on concrete foundation, fair outbuildings, all fenced and cross fenced, flowing well, cheese factory across the road. A snap at $25 per acre.

3—An 800-acre farm, on which is C.P.R. station of Lydiatt, 25 miles east of Winnipeg; Brokenhead River runs through northeast corner; large cultivation, fair buildings and fencing. Excellent value at $35 per acre. Hard to beat this proposition anywhere.

4—A 640-acre farm, practically all under cultivation, splendid house, two fire places, bath room, etc., hot air heating, fine outbuildings and well. Southeast of Regina in a district where improved lands are selling at $80 per acre. A give away at $65 per acre.

All of above belong to estates under our administrative care and must be sold to close up those estates. Terms easy.

The Standard Trusts Company

346 Main Street, Winnipeg

N.B.—Send for our land lists which contain equally attractive offerings.

the month in which payment is made. Up to and including June, 1921, the stamps increase in value by one cent each month. From then until November, 1923, they increase two cents each month, and in December, 1923, the last month, they increase three cents to $4.90. In the following month (January, 1924), they are redeemable at $5.00.

The Thrift Stamps are merely issued to make saving for the War-Savings Stamps easy. They have no surrender value, nor do they bear interest. They may not be registered, being bearer coupons, the same as ordinary post office stamps. The prospective purchaser would do well to remember that the sooner the War-Savings Stamps are bought, the higher will be the yield upon his ultimate investment.

Manitoba Moratorium

A. S., Calgary, asks when the Manitoba moratorium will come to an end.

The Manitoba Moratorium Act contains a clause empowering the government to terminate its operation by proclamation. It is believed, however, that nothing will be done until after the provincial legislature meets early in 1919, when the matter will be discussed. The Manitoba War Relief Act, which is the moratorium legislation passed specially for the protection of the dependants of soldiers, contains a clause which declares that it shall cease to be operative one year after the signing of the peace settlement.

C.P.R. Earnings

The gross earnings of the C.P.R. for October were the largest on record, though the same is not true of the net earnings, as shown. The figures for November have not yet been issued, at the time these lines are written. The gross earnings for October were $15,682,780. The previous highest record in any month was $15,191,162 in November, 1917, which was the only previous month in which gross earnings crossed the $15,000,000. In connection with the high total piled up in October, the recent rate increases must be taken into consideration—and also the fact that the volume of traffic handled in October was considerably below the previous maximum. The following table shows gross and net earnings of the C.P.R. for the first ten months of each year since (and including) 1910:—

Ten months	Gross	Net.
1918	$126,763,755	$28,292,903
1917	124,127,290	37,376,847
1916	113,900,875	39,891,110
1915	83,340,289	31,468,501
1914	94,965,464	29,944,471
1913	115,934,317	37,221,092
1912	109,697,419	37,305,286
1911	89,720,951	30,460,424
1910	82,733,107	29,363,133

Bank of Montreal Statement

The total assets of the Bank of Montreal as exhibited by the annual statement, for date of October 31, just issued, amount to $558,413,546, an increase of $154,433,310 over the preceding year. Inasmuch as it might be supposed that this growth was wholly or very largely accounted for by the absorption of the Bank of British North America, it is instructive to compare the combined figures of the two banks at the last annual statement (which in the case of the Bank of British North America is only one month later than that of the Montreal) with the present total of the single institution.

We then make the discovery that whereas the two banks together last year had charge of funds of the public amounting to $439,682,493, the Bank of Montreal today has charge of $524,511,933. Thus $84,829,440 of the increased assets of the Bank of Montreal are accounted for by the receipt of deposits and other forms of public funds in excess of the business transacted by the two banks together a year ago. The amount of the public's funds held by the smaller bank a year ago, and representing approximately the volume of business brought to the bank of Montreal by the purchase, was only $69,367,149.

Profits amounting to $2,562,720, before allowing for taxes and donations, are at the rate of 16 per cent. on capital or eight per cent. on capital and rest combined. The Bank of Montreal holds $46,870,585 of Canadian government securities, $52,085,835 of municipals and other government securities, and $68,531,256 of Dominion notes.

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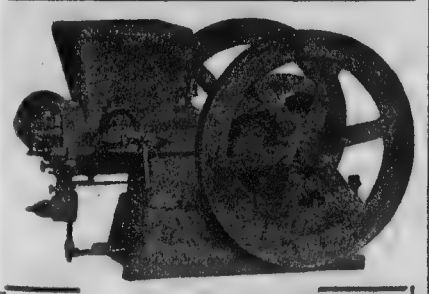

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After-the-War Labor Problems

Needs of Agricultural Industry are of Outstanding Importance to Canada's National Welfare—By Roderick McKenzie

THE following letter, written by Roderick McKenzie, vice-president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, to the Toronto Star, sets forth with clearness and directness certain facts and considerations of outstanding importance in connection with after-the-war conditions:—

"Editor, Toronto Star:

"Sir,—my attention was directed to an article in your issue of the 11th inst., dealing with the problem of employment for returned soldiers and munition workers in Toronto.

"Much attention is paid to the question of rehabilitating the returned soldiers into civil life and enabling them to resume the thread of their life work where they laid it down. No country engaged in the war should have less trouble in readjusting itself to a peace basis than Canada. None of the other combatting nations has had its internal and export trade relations disturbed to so small a degree by the war. Australia, for instance, in pre-war times similarly situated to Canada in supplying the needs of the Empire and Europe, had her export trade practically cut off by the war, while Canada continued to supply the needs of Europe with all her principal products, both raw and manufactured. The marketing of the products of Australia was interfered with through lack of tonnage. On the other hand, Canadians could not meet the demand made on them to supply the needs of Europe, both of raw and manufactured foodstuffs, textiles, leather goods and the products of forest, mines and fisheries.

Markets and Tonnage Available

"The output in all her natural products and industries was limited only by the supply of labor available, as markets and tonnage were always available for the output of essential industries. The only disturbance was the taking of men from all phases of civilian occupation to become soldiers and transferring factory hands and food producers from their occupations in pre-war times to become munition workers.

"The Canadian soldiers were all recruited and conscripted from civilian life. They were engaged in some gainful occupation when the call came to them to go and fight for their country. They dropped their tools of production and went, over 500,000 of them. No one was imported to take up the burden they laid down. Their neighbors and friends, in the dilemma, as far as possible, assumed the burdens laid down by those who went, along with their own, until the war was over. Women and children frequently doing the work dropped by fathers, husbands and sons.

"Fighting has ceased. Peace is in sight. Our civilian soldiers will be gradually coming back. Alas, not all of them. Many will return disabled from engaging in gainful occupation. Probably not more than 60 per cent. of those who laid down the burden of civilian life to fight will return able to resume the occupations they left.

Canada's Need of Men

"The status in our social system these men left is wide open, awaiting them. The particular job may be occupied at the time being, but there are others. Our civilian soldiers are needed to take up the duties of civic life as soon as they can be relieved of their military duties. The man who felt it his duty to lay down his implement of production—be that what it may—and returns unscathed, will be just as ready to assume that duty, as he was to lay it down. When all returned soldiers who are not disabled take up some occupation and the decrepit old men, women and children who were to all intent conscripted into the arena of production, resume, the one their domestic duties, the other their duty of acquiring an education, Canada will have fewer people engaged in gainful occupation than in the years immediately preceding the war.

"Some 200,000 or 300,000 of the Canadian soldiers were taken from the farms, from the development of our mines, forests and fisheries, rural transportation and many other rural occupations, as distinct from urban. Those of that class that will come back will naturally return to the same occupation when they revert to civilian life, unless tempted by more attractive offers from urban occupations. What is true of the soldier is, in a measure, true of munition workers, many of whom were lured from farm and other rural occupation by the high wages earned in munition work. These will also gravitate towards their old employment, unless offered more attractive and profitable engagement in urban industries.

Needs of Agricultural Industry

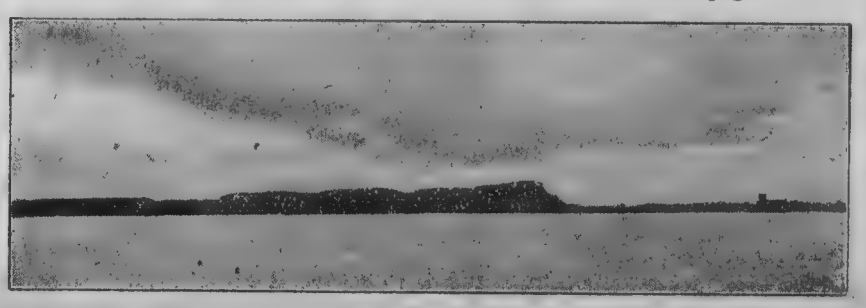
"In your article you enumerate a number of channels through which munition workers and returned soldiers will get employment, but you omitted, no doubt inadvertently, the largest employer of labor, that is the agricultural industry, the development of our natural resources and the conversion of our immense natural resources in agricultural lands, forests, mines and fisheries into liquid assets. Everyone concedes the importance of making the latent wealth stored in those natural resources available for the immediate needs of the nation, and this cannot be done unless an abundance of labor is directed to that purpose.

"The sources of employment that you had in mind would not remove the employees from the towns and cities, which is somewhat significant. Further, you say, 'obviously the Dominion government is faced with the task in dealwith the situation and it cannot meet the situation by merely resuming public works on a large scale.' Again, 'industries must be reorganized to manufacture goods which are required in peace conditions. If private capital is not forthcoming to this end, the government must be prepared to lend the money on reasonable terms. Only through re-organization with the backing of government capital, can the war workers of Toronto and the whole of Canada meet the after-war situation with minimum suffering.'

Reviving An Old Pretence?

"What adds to the significance of your attitude on this question is the fact that financial journals of Toronto and some other city papers publish articles along the same strain as your article. It gives some color to the report that there is concerted action on the part of manufacturing interests to dragoon the government into spending large sums of the people's money to promote manufacturing interest under the guise of furnishing labor to returned soldiers.

"The old national policy was instituted and maintained to protect large manufacturing industries under the pretence of furnishing work to the laboring men. It looks as if an attempt is being made to repeat that colossal folly in an aggravated form.—R. McKenzie, Vice-President, Canadian Council of Agriculture, Winnipeg."



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BULLETIN No. 1

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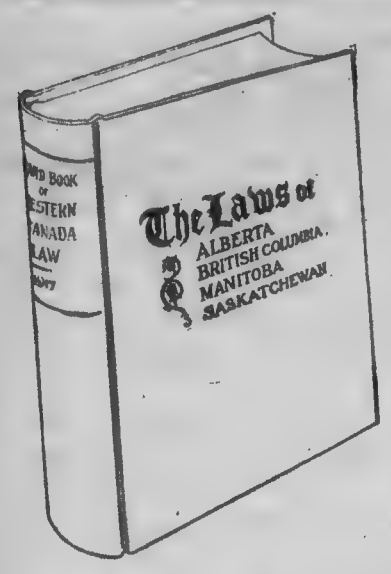

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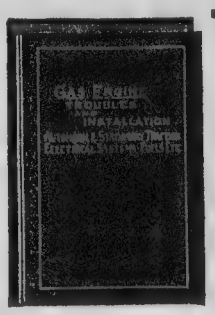

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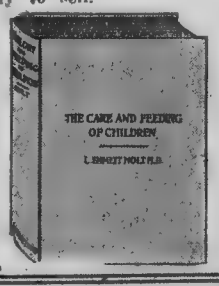

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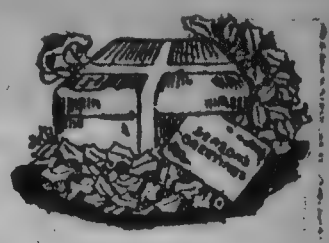

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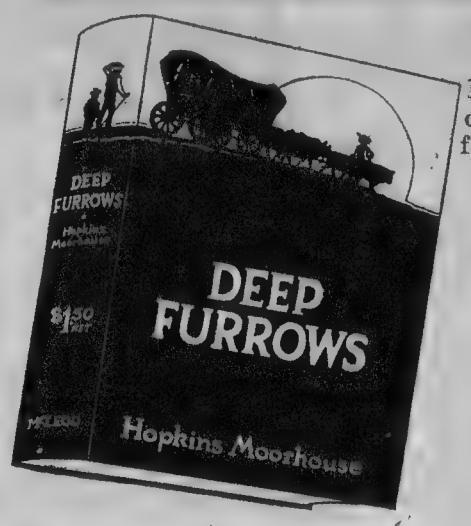

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What was in a letter that made Ed. Partridge hit the desk so hard with his clenched fist that the paper-knife hopped to the floor? **"DEEP FURROWS" TELLS YOU.**

What was said in 190[illegible] when "Bill" Mother-well and "JAM" Aikins faced each other and "had it out" before going into Court at Sintaluta? **"DEEP FURROWS" TELLS YOU.**

Who were on that Committee or that first Directorate that you were trying to recall the other night when your neighbor dropped in for a chat—away back in—what year was it? **"DEEP FURROWS" TELLS YOU.**

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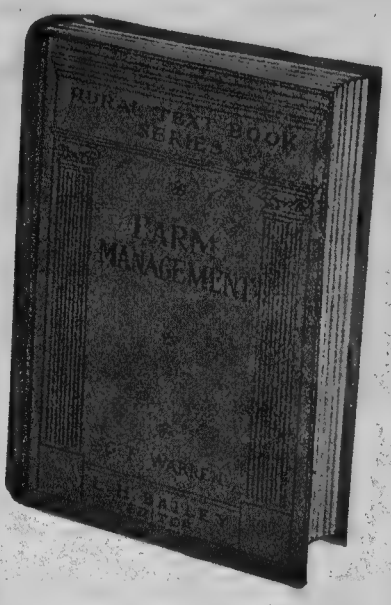

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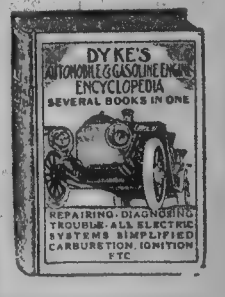

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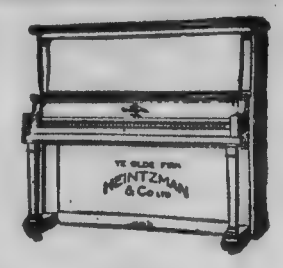

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Continued from Page 11

"But a short while before Mr. Crerar had been managing an elevator at Russell, Manitoba. Mr. Partridge, whose insight into the potentialities of a man while still engaged in obscure work seems to have been almost uncanny, had him elected as a director of the company. No sooner was he a director than, to his astonishment, Mr. Partridge proposed that he should take the presidency, holding that now that the company had made a fair start it was better for a younger man than himself to be at the helm. Mr. Crerar had been but recently installed when he came to Edmonton. What the company owes to his sound judgment and broad outlook is made very clear by Mr. Moorhouse's book.

"The editor of the Montreal Financial Times, after a recent visit to the West, paid a high tribute to the capacity of those at the head of the various farmers' companies, and predicted that if eventually they came to grief, it would be because the shareholders did not recognize how valuable the services of these officers were and how necessary it was, in order to retain them or men like them, to reward them on a scale in keeping with their capacity.

"That this end and other dangers exist and have to be guarded against must be recognized by all. But it is something for such democratically ordered organizations to have brought such men to the top and to have such a wonderfully successful record to their credit in so short a time."

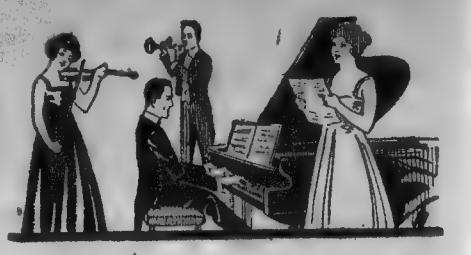
German Aircraft Surrendered

The surrender of 2,000 German airplanes required under the terms of the armstice convention has been proceeding during the past week, and it is expected the full complement of enemy machines will shortly be in the Allies' hands.

The taking over, examining and parking of so vast a fleet of machines has necessarily taken time, as the German armies, in their retirement, are leaving the planes behind in their evacuated airdromes.

Some light is thrown upon what this gigantic surrender of aircraft means to the Germans by the official British figures of air fighting upon the British western front from January 1, 1918, to the date of the armistice. These figures show the number of enemy machines destroyed in aerial combats by the British to have been 3,060, while enemy machines driven down out of control numbered 1,174.

Germany is known to have lost over 6,000 airplanes destroyed and surrendered during the present year. On the other hand, the resources of the Allies are being reinforced by 2,000 German machines of modern type and in good serviceable condition.

Frederick Ebert, the Socialist who has succeeded Wilhelm of Hohenzollern as chief ruler of Germany.

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THE DEEPER LIFE

Religion's New Birth in the World

By Rev. S. G. Bland. D.D.

THE losses of the great war are incalculable and unimaginable. Thousands of cities, towns and villages have been destroyed, millions of homes. Great areas of ground have been torn up and made infertile. Billions—two hundred is the estimated—of money have been expended in agencies of destruction and slaughter. Ten millions of lives have been destroyed; far more maimed and wasted.

Dr. BLAND.

In the face of such unimaginable loss and suffering we are driven, if we would retain faith in the divine government, to discover gains to offset. Gains we do find, and wonderful gains. This too, we see, that the losses will pass and the gains remain.

The homes will be rebuilt. Cities and villages will rise from the ashes and rubbish, more comfortable and more beautiful than before. The long lines of trenches and the shell-torn No-Man's-Land, except where preserved as memorials of the greatest and the noblest war in history, will once again be green with grass or wheat. This generation, with all its aching hearts and yearning memories, will pass to the reunions and consolations of the life that knows neither suffering nor death. But the spiritual gains of the great struggle will abide. They will pass into the thought, into the very blood of mankind. They will remould the life of the world—its usages, laws and institutions. It would seem as if the deep spiritual changes the war has wrought, so far from fading away with the passing years, will grow in power and fruitfulness.

Human pride, the deadliest of the seven deadly sins, has been if not shattered, shaken as never before. Probably it had never in all the history of the race reached such a pitch as it had just before the war. Never, probably, have any peoples felt so secure as the western nations five years ago, that period that now seems so far away.

Never before were there such accumulations of wealth. The resources of land, forest, mine and sea were being developed and utilized with unparalleled rapidity. The output of gold beggared all past records. Cities were rising like cities of enchantment in Oriental fables.

The sense of security was almost undisturbed. Modern science had subdued the earth. The ocean had lost its terrors. Disease, even cholera and plague, had been curbed. Men confidently expected an end of black plague and white plague alike. Fears of drought and famine had passed away with irrigation and perfected means of transportation. Floods and earthquakes and volcanic eruption might still threaten, but in stricly circumscribed areas. To great masses of people they gave no uneasiness.

Vast masses of barbarism which hung like a thundercloud over medieval Europe and never ceased to send a shiver through the Roman empire, even at its height of power and dominion, had become objects of commercial and imperialistic cupidity—areas for exploitation.

The strong, masterful western nations rioted in their security and power and affluence. There was among them a pride, a looseness, a recklessness, an unrestraint that could only be described as moral drunkenness. And then, suddenly hell opened beneath their feet. The war has been earthquake, volcanic eruption, flood—all in one. Famine and plague have followed. Turmoil and revolution have set in. No man can see the end. The world has had a revelation of the infernal forces that sleep in the human heart. Curb wind and river and sea as we may, still more destructive forces remain. We see that all our stately and opulent civilization is like a city built on volcanic lava. The surface is warm and the cracks smoke from the unquenchable fires underneath the crust.

The old sense of pride and heedless security is gone for ever. All the nations have been shaken with fear. Nor yet have we escaped from its domain.

And so religion has been born again. It seemed before the war to be dying out, except amid the feeble and undeveloped and childlike peoples. It has come back to the strong and rich, and resourceful and wise. Men are no longer ashamed to pray. Soldiers pray, generals and admirals pray, statesmen and Kings. We have seen a sight in America which five years ago we would have counted an impossibility. We have seen Protestants, with their secular spirit and their abhorrence of public manifestations of piety, standing on the street with bowed and uncovered heads in prayer.

The sense of dependence on God for which man was made, without which he cannot live well, nor indeed live long at all, has surged back, like Fundy tides, into the hearts of men, lonely and fearful, because they had lost it.

The strong, self-reliant western nations, like the younger son in the undying story, had claimed their portion and gone out into the rich and wonderful world to master it and enjoy it, careless of God, and they have found that it may be a very lonely and terrible world, and humbler, wiser, with a new consciousness of weakness and sin and danger, they are finding their way back to God.

One of the great religious eras has begun. After all, man is made for God, and life without God is still full of darkness and fear.

In this war, too, God has not only revealed himself in the re-born sense of need. He has thundered from heaven He has made known His judgments on the earth.

The greatest figure in the long, terrible struggle, Lloyd George, first minister, not of Britain only, but of the world, has rightly said that the close of the war is the greatest judgment of God in all history. Never, probably, has there been such Lucifer-like pride as the pride of Germany. Never has world domination been so deliberately and scientifically and ruthlessly sought. Never have all the divinest elements of civilization been so threatened. And never so swiftly and irretrievably has the judgment of God fallen on the oppressor.

How near these appalling, dehumanized monsters of pride and greed and lust came to overthrowing the liberties of Europe and the world in August and November, 1914, and in April, 1918! Immortal honor to the heroic men who stood in the breach and held back the grey floods of men with their undreamed-of instruments of destruction. But do we not all feel that it was something more than human valor, even at its highest, that stayed the tide. The hand of God becomes still clearer if the surmise be correct that it was the sweeping ravages of the Spanish influenza which delayed until too late that apparently irresistible drive towards the channel ports last spring. If this be so, not more clearly was the hand of God manifest in the plague that destroyed the hosts of Sennacherib, or in the winds that turned the Armada northwards to its ruin, than in the mysterious disease which brought to nought Germany's last and most apparently irresistible push for the empire of Europe.

You can know nothing which you do not reverence. You can see nothing before which you do not veil your eyes.

We must answer for our actions; God will answer for our powers.

In the Supreme Hour

THE Empire's greatest Admiral passed away in the midst of a crowning victory exclaiming, "Now I am satisfied. Thank God, I have done my duty."

Every true man might well wish to close his life with a reflection like that.

There is nothing else that will give so well the feeling of duty done as the knowledge that one's dependents have been provided for. If a man can say, "As far as it lay in my power I have made provision for those dependent upon me," he will have the satisfaction of the glorious old admiral who said, "I have done my duty!"

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The Countrywoman

Mrs. Parlby on Woman's Party

NOTHING could perhaps so emphasize the wide difference in principles of the various classes of our people as the platform of the new Woman's Party, much of it a rehash of the Women's Party in the Old Country, and its patronizing attitude towards labor which is sublime in its unconsciousness and would be amusing were it not dangerous in the light of present tension and unrest in the labor world. Again its valor of ignorance in leaping into the field of international and imperial affairs, when we so sadly lack the statesmanship to deal justly and adequately with our own Dominion problems, leaves one simply aghast, and its autocratic tone generally drives one furiously to think!

Feudalism still exists in the East—plutocracy is in the saddle, and the leading women who are trying to mould and unite the womanhood of Canada into one party are apparently riding pillion fashion behind plutocracy. The banner they have unfurled looks to the organized farm women of the West, suspiciously like the flag of vested interests. Tucked away in its folds, we seem to read from this far distance such things as higher tariff, economic boycotts, trade wars—continued exploitation of the worker — agricultural and other industrial warfare—a wicked circle leading round in due time to yet another and more cruel Armageddon. Personally, I disapprove absolutely of the organization of our sex into a Women's Party, and I see in it only further exploitation of the West by the East. I believe firmly that for progress towards a real democracy we must have organization by groups that we may the better co-operate towards our final objective, but organization by sex merely means that a small handful of women with ample means and leisure will endeavor to dominate and mould legislation and the women's movement, and being in constant, close communication with members of the government at Ottawa, the cause of working Western women far removed from parliamentary lobbies, and without financial influence, will necessarily suffer. The chief reason why farm women are worked to death, or grow old before their time; the reason why life is so bare and grey for many of them and their children is first, last and all the time an economic reason. The average farm woman cannot afford to pay high wages for help; they cannot afford labor-saving devices and modern homes such as lessens work for the urban woman, they cannot afford holiday trips and time for recreation, time even for reading or mental development, and so long as plutocracy maintains its stronghold at the throat of our various governments, so long will the economic position of the farm people remain the same—and the Women's Party dominated from the East will help us not at all.

The western farm women stand for the true ideals of democracy, for economic justice to all classes for a square deal and a real freedom. We have not given of our blood, and our tears, and our substance to defeat autocracy, junkerdom and the spirit of domination generally, to see these same things fastened upon our young nation for ever. We are determined to have eventually a government, whose senate is not rotting from senile decay, and where the representatives of the people are free from the influnce of the money bags of the big interests, a government to which when we send a man to voice us and our needs, we can feel that his weight will be felt, not buried and bound down by the greater weight of insidious voices and jingling coins in the lobbies of the Council Chamber.

It would doubtless be well if the women of the whole Dominion could be absolutely united in their work for social betterment, but unity is not possible where difference exists as to fundamentals—sincerity and truth and justice are more important things than unity, and we must first make those secure. The day of veneers has gone by, progress demands today that we see the natural grain of the wood—so only can we know whether we are dealing with hearts of oak, or rugged pine, or soft unwearing cottonwood.—Irene Parlby, president U.F.W.A., Alta.

Mrs. Hamilton's Reply

Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, of Toronto, one of the promoters of the Woman's Party, has sent to The Countrywoman an article taking issue with the The Countrywoman's recent criticism of the platform of the new party. It is a point of regret that her contribution cannot be printed in full because of lack of space, but the following extracts deal with the main points of difference. She says, "The Countrywoman is under certain misconceptions which it is well to correct at the outstart. This party has nothing whatever to do with the National Council. Although its promoters are Council members they are not 'heads' of that organization. The word 'party' seems to raise objections in some quarters. The Party here concerned implied in the minds of its promoters, 'a number of persons banded together for a purpose,' and in no way a party in opposition—rather a party to co-operate in any movement of National Service.

"The Countrywoman does not like Clause 1, which reads: 'War till victory, etc.,' nor does she approve of the (voluntary) pledge card which amongst other things aims to assist in preventing penetration of Canadian industry by Germany. In New York, last week, the writer was interested in seeing a number of small placards, especially in women's buildings, 'Do not buy German toys! You know why!' The question why, brought forth the information that a large shipment of German toys had just arrived, which, bought just before the war, had lain in a Dutch port. It was feared that should these reach the United States market buyers would become used to the purchase of German goods, and that thus the thin edge of the wedge would be introduced."

Another objection has to do with India. Mrs. Hamilton points out that it is essentially the duty of the enfranchised women of the Empire to see that any self government given India must not place Indian women at a disadvantage.

Regarding representation in the British Parliament, Mrs. Hamilton says, "The Countrywoman falls foul of the clause. After four years of an awful war in which the close co-operation of all parts of the Empire helped to save separate parts from German barbarism—all one can ask is: 'Would any loyal countrywoman like to see the bond less strong? And would not Canadian representation contribute not only to this strength but be a greater safe-guarding of Canada's interests.'"

Replying to The Countrywoman's criticism of the clause asking that national resources be placed under Imperial ownership and control, our correspondent says, "The armistice has obviously modified this clause to some extent. On the other hand it is well to remember that Germany before the war had a strangle-hold of the great Italian water powers, that Alvo von Alversleben had bought up large tracts of land in our Canadian north-west, as well as important timber limits on the Pacific coast. Would not an Imperial control with representations of all Dominions in that control, prevent exploitation of resources essential to Imperial and national interests from being exploited by an outside power?

"As to Workers and Industry, here The Countrywoman waxes eloquent, and we are constrained to ask what is wrong in a program that asks 'Justice for the workers, absolute equality of opportunity for men and women. Equal pay for equal work. And increased production of wealth which shall be the essential means to abolish poverty and bring about social reform.' The Countrywoman also apparently fails to see that control of industry by the workers is class control, and that what we want is democracy, not class rule."

Mrs. Hamilton draws our attention to the fact that all the fine things women's organizations have worked for so long are included in the program. She sums up her remarks with this comment on The Countrywoman's editorial, "The only logical inferenee to be drawn from The Countrywoman's editorial may be expressed in her own words by saying, that it was hastily constructed' after a most cursory glance."

Puzzle—Find the Boy Whose Turn Comes Next.

Substantiating Our Stand

Space will not permit a comprehensive reply to Mrs. Hamilton's letter found elsewhere in this page, but a few remarks will point out the defects of her arguments. The Peace Conference is to deal carefully and conclusively with our future economic relations with Germany. President Wilson has said, "There can be no boycott . . . except as a means of discipline and control." Whether disciplinary measures of boycott are needed will be decided at the Peace table. Should such boycott be advisable it will not necessitate the vigilence of individual women. The Allies will be in a position to say, "These products shall not be dumped by Germany on the Allied countries," or "Germany's exports shall be limited to such-and-such things." A disciplinary boycott which depends on the individual inclination is no discipline or boycott at all.

The outline of an Imperial British Empire does not find favor generally. It is absurd to place industry, national resources and transportation facilities under Imperial ownership and control when the component units of the Empire have not yet achieved any marked success in handling these facilities within their boundaries. Just how an Imperial parliament would be in better position than the Canadian government itself to prevent Alvo von Alversleven from further penetration into Canadian commercial life is rather difficult to see. It seems reasonable that an Imperial parliament would be less interested in such an individual matter than almost any Canadian government.

Again it is necessary to point out to the promoters of the Woman's Party that increased production of wealth is not enough to insure the elimination of poverty and the bringing about of social reform. The one thing necessary is that the producers, and this includes the industrial workers shall have a more just proportion of the wealth which they create. Industrial workers have produced immeasureable wealth, not for themselves, but for their employers. It has not built them, the employees, comfortable homes or helped them to better social conditions, although the employers are permitted to live in affluence and extravagant luxury. Why should the workers be goaded on to producing more wealth for their employers? The Woman's Party fails to take into consideration the fact that a redistribution of the wealth already in existence would permit every family to live in comfort.

There is no gainsaying Mrs. Hamilton's statement that all the matters women have worked for so long are included in the platform. They are there, and provide the sugar-coating to the bitter pill of unsound economic agitation which runs throughout the program.

Women On State Legislatures

An important phase of the recent election in the far west of the United States, was the large number of women who were candidates for important federal, state, and local offices. While none of the women candidates for United States Senate or House of Representatives was successful, several have been elected to state legislatures and many to minor offices.

California elected four women, Idaho two women and Nevada one woman to the State Legislature, this being the first time that these states had chosen women legislators.

The successful women candidates in California, all of whom were Republicans, are as follows: Mrs. Anna L. Saylor, of Berkeley; Esto Broughton, of Modesto; Mrs. Grace S. Dorris, of Bakersfield; and Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes, of Oroville.

The Irony of Fate

A despatch from London dated November 27, states that Herbert H. Asquith, liberal leader and former premier, will be opposed in his riding, the east district of Fifeshire, in the coming election by Mrs. George E. Hope, widow of Lieut.-Col. Hope, who was killed during the war. Colonel Hope was a nephew of the Earl of Roseberry, former premier. Mrs. Hope is running independently of any party and one of her planks is a demand that Wilhelm Hohenzollern, former German Emperor be brought to England to be tried for murder.

It was Mr. Asquith who presented such an ardent opposition to the suffrage movement under Mrs. Pankhurst's leadership prior to the war.

News Briefs

Press dispatches from Ottawa indicate that there is some possibility of the federal government bringing in a Bill at the coming session to enable women to sit in parliament. It is said that individual ministers express themselves as favorable to the measure.

Miss Edith Curtis, daughter of Dean Curtiss, of Iowa State Agricultural College, is the first woman to be appointed to the Bureau of Animal Husbandry of the federal department of agriculture. It will be remembered that Miss Curtis distinguished herself at last year's International Fat Stock Show at Chicago, in the student judging competition.

The executive of the Kindston Local Council of Women, passed the following resolution at its meeting on November 20, "That this Council express itself strongly opposed to buying, selling or using any goods manufactured by Germany or her Allies."

The Local Council of Women of Toronto, on November 26, passed a resolution in favor of cutting all association with women of enemy countries.

Farm Women's Clubs

Winona School Fair

OUR third annual school fair was held in Winona school in September. The showing of vegetables was much better than we expected; the flowers of course had practically all disappeared with the July frost. In sewing there were two classes, junior and senior, the former showing a hemstitched towel and the latter a towel hemstitched and embroidered. Other classes were conducted as in previous years, viz., canning, baking, noxious weeds, essays, etc. In addition to these, one of the farmers in the district, donated prizes for a writing competition, each grade from one to eight having a first and second prize. All the details in connection with this one competition, such as rules, points of judging, etc., were attended to by the donor.

We are glad to know that our work is receiving the support of the entire community, and that people are willing to give their time and money to help. The local U.F.A. gave a very liberal contribution of money for prizes. During the judging, a full program of sports for boys and girls was run off. Later a concert was given by the various schools taking part, and prizes won at the fair were distributed. We also took advantage of the Canadian Bankers' competition in calves and pigs, open to boys and girls under 17 years of age. Last year we found that we were unable to have classes in calves and pigs owing to the lack of funds, and our Provincial Department of Agriculture only allowed money for work of this kind to boys and girls who were fortunate enough to live within 30 miles of an agricultural school, so the Canadian Bankers' Competition came to us as a very welcome surprise and proved a splendid way out of our difficulty. We found that we were not debarred on account of distance, and that in this there were no privileged classes. I should like to bring this competition to the notice of everyone interested in the subject. The rules are drafted by the Bankers' Association, and all that is necessary is to go to a bank—any bank—and ask the manager for information. If you are as lucky as we were, you will receive a very courteous hearing, and get all the particulars you need. It is a splendid competition, fair in its rules and liberal in its prizes; its object being the encouragement of farm boys and girls in raising livestock.

As I have stated on a previous occasion, our boys and girls (about 38 in number) are widely scattered and attend several different schools, so our work has been of a general nature and it has been difficult to get a real boys' and girls' club started. I am glad to report, however, that Waverley school has formed a boys' and girls' club, with a president, a vice-president and secretary. They have decided on a name, motto and yell, and now they are starting in to plan a winter's program. Their idea is to work along the fourfold plan of development and to take some definite work from each standard. First, I believe they are going to devote a good deal of time to music. They are fortunate in securing the interest and help of one of our women who has been for 30 years closely connected with music, instrumental and vocal, and the club have patriotically decided that their first song shall be "O Canada." Then they have arranged to get up a simple Christmas Cantata. They have a weekly meeting of one hour, usually held from 3.30 to 4.30 on Friday afternoons.

Perhaps I should have said as a preface to the work of this Club, that they are fortunate in having a teacher who is herself a very splendid type of the four-square girl. Besides having a splendid standing—a graduate of our own Alberta University—she is a real leader, with boundless enthusiasm and energy, and has the true leader's ability of passing these qualities on to her pupils. This little school has the real group spirit which is the essence of democracy—each for all and all for each. The hope of the future is just such work as this. The paragraph comes to mind as I write: "The old civilization is in ruins, our task of reconstruction can be carried on only in so far as we teach the coming citizens." This is the great work our farm women can do, to help prepare our young people for their gigantic task.

"These are the world's rebuilders;
These must bring order to chaos,
Comforting to pain,
And light in blasted fields, new fires of Spring."

—Mrs. R. B. Gunn, convenor, U.F.W.A. Boys' and Girls' work.

Something to Live Up To

A meeting of the Cereal U.F.W.A. was held recently at the home of Mrs. H. Halli. The meeting was opened by the singing of the National Anthem. Mrs. G. McIntosh resigned her position as secretary-treasurer, and Mrs. Tait was elected in her place. A resolution was carried to the effect that the local should be known in future as Cereal Aurora, which means, "the fellow who gets ahead of us has to get up in the morning." The U.F.A. requested that the ladies set a time to meet with them to discuss some social evenings for the winter months, and it was decided that a joint meeting should be held in the church. It was also decided that a sewing meeting should be held at the home of Mrs. Ralph Greene. A resolution was also carried to the effect that in answering the roll call, at all future meetings, each member should quote a recipe, kind thought, joke, or a verse from the Bible, and failing to do so should be subject to a fine of five cents.

At the joint meeting of the U.F.A. and U.F.W., the president of the U.F.A. occupied the chair, and also gave a very fine address. Mrs. Halli gave a paper on the benefits and aims of the U.F.W.A. which was very much appreciated, as was also a short address by Mr. Cottrell. A short discussion took place as to how, where and when the winter meetings should be held and a program committee, consisting of Messrs. Greene, Ross and Ellis and Mrs. Halli, Miss Searles and Mrs. Tait was appointed, to look after the next two meetings. A duet rendered by the Misses Westphals added considerably to the enjoyment of the evening. After the serving of a ten cent tea, the meeting was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

Gladstone Rest Room

The rest room in Gladstone was started by the members of the Home Economic Society about a year after this society was organized. Grants of ten dollars a month from the municipal council and eight dollars a month from the town council were given which paid the rent and a caretaker and helped to buy fuel. A furnishing shower was held and quite a bit of stuff was given in. The first rooms we had for five dollars a month, and these were kept for a year, but as they were not very suitable other rooms were obtained at a rental of ten dollars a month. Our grant this year from the town council was cut down to six dollars a month.

The rest room is situated on Main Street, close to part of the stores, just opposite the Jessop Studio and Picture Show building. Our furnishings comprise a table, stove, chairs, two Congoleum rugs, curtains, a coal oil stove with oven, as well as some dishes and cooking utensils which are used by the Boys' and Girls' Club when holding teas. There is also a toilet at the back of the room. I cannot give you the size of the rooms but it is partitioned off and two rooms made of it where the caretaker lived last winter.—Mrs. R. A. McAskill, secretary, H.E.S., Gladstone, Man.

Off to a Good Start

The women's section of the Grain Growers' Association at Springhurst met on October 12. This was the first meeting since its organization. We had eight members present and the meeting was rather a continuation of organization. We appointed our directors and gave to them the work of making a further canvas among the women for members before our next meeting. We also appointed a legislative committee, the convenor of the committee to be the delegate to the convention in Winnipeg when it is held. We arranged to hold the meetings once a month in the afternoons. They are to be held at the homes of the different members during the winter months. We purpose taking up studies along many lines in our meetings. One regret we have in our meeting was the resignation of our president, Mrs. A. J. M. Poole, who has moved away from our community. We realize, however, that what is our loss is someone else's gain.—Mrs. A. E. Clark, secretary, Springhurst W.S.G.G.A.

Interior of the Women's Rest Room at Gladstone, Man.

We acknowledge the contribution of $50.00 to Red Cross work from the Little Souris local. "While the war is nominally over, there is no doubt that for some years to come the Red Cross will have all it can possibly do, and the Provincial Executive confidently expects the people of Manitoba to stand behind the organization as they have done so nobly in the past."—M. Finch, Prov. Sec., W.S.G.G.A.

Roseview U.F.W.A. had hoped to get down to business and start the winter meetings in October, but unfortunately their plans were upset by the influenza epidemic. We trust, however, that this will soon be over and that they will be able to start in once more. Mrs. Alex Ritchie has started two junior clubs recently, and as soon as the epidemic is over we shall expect to hear from same.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Young Canada Club

By Dixie Patton

Christmas Stories to Come Yet

THERE are still many stories which were sent in for the Christmas issue on hand. Some of the poetry will have to wait as the poems were too long and so take up too much room. There is a great long list of contributors to the Blue Cross Fund this week. They are as follows:—

Mary McFadden, Methven, Man.	$ .25
Alberta Gaffield, Talbot, Alta.	.25
Gertrude Langely, Sidney, Man.	1.00
Martney Stokes, Fawn Lake, Alta.	.25
Walter Stittle, Holar, Sask.	.30
Harold Stittler, Holar, Sask.	.10
Norman Stittler, Holar, Sask.	.10
Thelma Linell, Theresa P. O., Sask.	.25
Robert E. Hogarth, Ogilvie, Man.	.25
Florence MacKillican, Delisle, Sask.	.50
Alice McKillican, Delisle, Sask.	.50
Ruby Allan, Riding Mountain, Man.	.10
Douglas Minor, Earl Grey, Sask.	.25
Clara Olson, Jansen, Sask.	.10
Florence Scott, Argyle, Man.	.25
Flora Connell, Neepawa, Man.	.10
Bertha Chambers, Mormac, Sask.	.25
Waldemar Munter, Chaplin, Sask.	.10
Lolla E. Sparks, Ponoka, Alta.	.10
Mary Knight, Roblin, Man.	.05

—Dixie Patton.

Jack Jones's First Christmas

It was Christmas Eve, cold and misty. So misty indeed that little Joseph Harding and his mother, who were out buying Christmas presents, could scarcely see where they were going.

"Be careful, Joseph," said his mother gently, as the little fellow bumped into an old negro woman, carrying a basket on her arm, and fell with a bang to the street. Joseph picked himself up quickly. He was not hurt, and he and his mother went on till they came to the toy-shop door. Oh! what lovely things in the windows, and things still more beautiful inside! They stayed there a long time, and after buying all he wanted, little Joseph ran out into the street again.

Outside, looking longingly at the things in the windows, was a ragged boy, a little older than Joseph, who was just turned six.

"What do you like best, and what do you think you will get for Christmas?" asked Joseph, walking up to the boy.

"I like 'em all, but there ain't a-goin' to be no Christmas for me," was the answer.

"No Christmas! Why not?" asked Joseph rather scornfully.

"No, cause we ain't got any money."

"Where do you live?" asked Joseph.

"Over there," answered the boy, pointing to a rude shack on the other side of the street. "Me, pa and ma, and Mary, that's all.

"Tell me your name," demanded Joseph.

"Oh, I'm Jack Jones, an' Mary, she's my sister, an' she's blind."

Joseph said no more, but re-entered the toy-shop. He was sorry for the boy and meant to try to help him. Mrs. Harding, too, was touched with pity, but as it was time to go home, she said no more. As they were leaving the shop, Joseph showed his mother where the boy lived, and after Joseph was asleep in bed, Mrs. Harding visited, first Jones's house, and afterwards several stores.

When the next day came, Joseph was happier than on any other Christmas day, because his mother told him that Santa Claus had visited Jack Jones's home and that now they were all happier in every way.

By the next Christmas day there was a comfortable little cottage opposite the toy-shop in place of an old shack. A happy little girl in place of a miserable, blind one; a happy home instead of a cold, half-dressed household, thanks to Joseph's kind father and mother.—Connie Averill, age 12 years, Clan William, Man.

Two Brave Girls

In 1782, two little girls lived happily with their father and mother in Canada. Their names were Jean and Milly. They loved to roam in the woods. The birds near their cabin were all very tame. One chipmunk they could catch any place but he would not let them shut him up. But there was one danger. This was the Indians who were very jealous of the French people and often attacked the French settlements and killed many of the people.

One day when Jean and Milly were out in the woods looking at a bird's nest they heard a low jabbering sound and knew it was the Indians who were going to make an attack upon the settlement. They ran home and told their father. The news spread over the settlement and the men gathered ready for the attack. Just after dark, near Jean and Milly's home, there was a war-whoop and the next instant the Indians jumped into view. But the men were ready for them and killed a good many of them and the rest fled into the deepest part of the woods.

Jean and Milly was very glad that the battle was won and more glad still that they had helped to save the settlement. —Ruth Williamson, Kisbey, Sask.

The Story of Oscar

I am enclosing 30 cents for our school as I am the only member of the Young Canada Club. We would like to receive a Blue Cross pin for our school. I am sending a small story for our page

It was a long time ago in Norway. Oscar was a small boy of ten years and his father was a rich man.

They did not have guns in that time but used bows and arrows. Oscar had a bow and arrows but the bow was golden and the arrows were all colors.

Once Oscar's father was robbed of everything and Oscar's bow and arrows were stolen. Oscar's father and mother had to go to a little house in the woods. A man came to their place to stay over night and Oscar saw his bow, he told his father and then they had the neighbor come over and help them bind him up. They sent in for the policeman the next morning and Oscar's father got back his money.—Bogend, Sask.

NOTE—You did not sign your name or give the name of the school. As soon as you send me your name and address you may have a button for the school.—D.P.

THE DOO DADS WONDERFUL PUDDING FACTORY

THE Doo Dads are now busy getting ready for their Christmas dinner. One day the artist told them how fine it was to have plum pudding for the Christmas feast, and they at once determined to have it for the coming Christmas. Now the Doo Dads all like to work together, so instead of each one making his own pudding they are making them on a big scale. Old Doc Sawbones superintended the building of the pudding factory. There is the big vat into which they are pouring the flour, plums, oranges and everything else that is necessary. They are using an egg beater to stir the mixture up. The eggs they are using cannot be very fresh for see how the little fellow who is carrying them has had to put a clothespin on his nose. Old Doc is weighing out the mixture. It must be pretty heavy, for see what a big iron weight he uses to weigh it with. After the puddings are measured out they are passed along from one Doo Dad to the other, and finally tied up in big cloths, then they are carried up the ladder into the big copper kettle. Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, is the fireman. You don't often see him working so hard but he has visions of the great feast he will have on Christmas Day, and that keeps him from dozing off. One of the little fellows became careless and dropped a bag on that Doo Dad's head. Another has recklessly thrown a bag at the little fellow on top of the ladder who is in danger of being knocked over into the kettle. After the puddings are well cooked they are hooked out and carted away. After the Christmas dinner Old Doc Sawbones will likely be pretty busy, for the Doo Dads are sure to have indigestion after eating his soggy puddings.

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Good Samaritans of the Prairies

Continued from Page 8

measure enacted anywhere in Canada. It recognizes, more fully than the Saskatchewan act, the primary responsibility of the government, and provides a scheme of organization closely paralleling that for education, in which the government assumes the initiative in all organization. The Alberta act is based on the principle of the direct responsibility of the state for maintaining the health of each and every citizen, and it lays the foundation for a system of hospitals as complete and gratuitous as the public schools. Health matters are administered by the minister of municipal affairs and health.

The act provides for alternative initiative by the minister and the ratepayers, thus preventing action by the government before the ratepayers of a given district are ready for action, but giving the minister full general supervision over the administration by the local boards of each district. The minister establishes the districts; the ratepayers set the machinery of the act in motion by petition; the district board then proceeds with the business of establishing a hospital, having the benefit of provincial architects, provincial medical staff, etc., to advise them as to plans, costs, etc., and submits the scheme to the minister for approval. It must be approved by the minister before being submitted to the ratepayers. Individual ratepayers have access to the Board of Public Utility Commissioners for redress for a wronged minority. These commissioners also adjudicate on disputes as to site when the various sections of the district fail to agree.

This act seems to be happily designed to enable the government to progress in line with the progress of public opinion, and it leaves to public or voluntary initiative only as much as is absolutely necessary to preserve local autonomy. Before this time many municipalities had endeavored to combine by mutual agreement to form hospital districts, but with the exception of Lloydminster all these schemes failed, owing to disputes over sites, the inertia of one municipal council, or the stubbornness of another; and had they succeeded the province as a whole would not have been well served, as many local improvement districts would have been left isolated, owing to financial inability to participate in the organization of the district to which it naturally belonged.

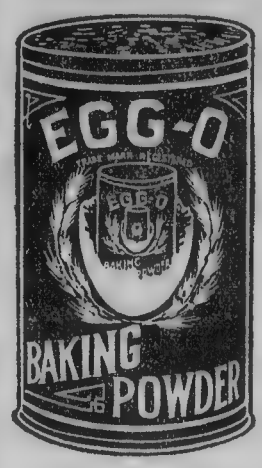
The Alberta act differs from the Saskatchewan act in that the latter does not provide for such extensive government initiative. While the Saskatchewan act permits municipalities to unite to form hospital districts, the Alberta act provides that the government shall lay out suitable districts without regard for municipal boundaries, and having regard only for the necessities of the hospital. This is an important difference because in Alberta the way is paved for a revolution of the present methods of safeguarding health by the first man in office who has the vision and the courage to take the load; it provides the minister of health with adequate machinery to carry out a progressive democratic policy for complete nationalization of health within the boundaries of the province.

Progress in Alberta

During the last nine months the department has accumulated a great quantity of reliable data as to hospital costs. The provincial architect has provided nine sets of plans for hospitals, varying from nine to 30 beds, with surgical wards and complete equipment, suitable for a great variety of districts. These are on the unit plan and capable of extension from time to time. A provincial organizer has been appointed; 16 districts are in various stages of organization; two have been completely organized and have passed the necessary by-laws by enormous majorities. The cost of these hospitals is slightly over $1,000 per bed, and it is estimated that the cost of maintenance will amount to a sum equal to about $2.00 per quarter section per year on the land in the district.

Hon. Mr. Smith has appointed a staff of five public health nurses, who are engaged for the most part in inspecting public school pupils, and are accumu-

War Flour needs strong baking powder



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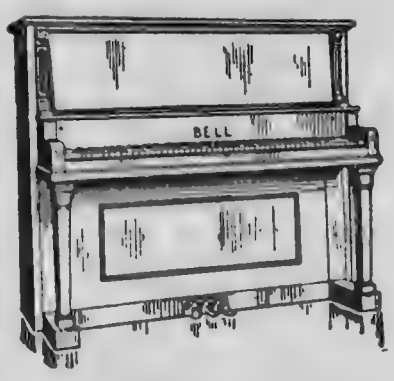

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Any Instrument in our Store may be Purchased on this Plan.

This Club is run in co-operation with the best and oldest piano firms in the world, such as Chickering, Gerhard Heintzman, Nordheimer, Ceciliian, Bell, Haines, Sherlock-Manning, Doherty, Canada Piano Co and Winnipeg Piano Co. Regular Pianos are featured at special prices and on special terms and you have 90 styles of pianos and player-pianos to choose from.

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EDISON, COLUMBIA, EUPHONOLIAN AND PHONOLA PHONOGRAPHS

lating invaluable statistics for the guidance of the department in formulating a practical policy for improving the health of children throughout the province.

In the first district hospital in Alberta—that at Lloydminster, organized long before the passing of the Hospital act, fees were abandoned, and the service and accommodation were given free of charge to residents of the district, thus equalizing the cost of illness and reducing it to an insignificant per capita rate per annum. At no time has the tax in that district for hospital purposes amounted to more than $2.00 per quarter section per year. This fine example has had an influence on the province. Under the act, local boards of the districts have the right to impose fees; but the general feeling is that these fees should be very low, if imposed at all, and it is unlikely that the scale will be higher than is required to prevent the exploitation or abuse of hospital privileges. The reduction of the cost is such an indisputable benefit that few other arguments are necessary for the reduction or complete abolition of fees in these districts, tax-supported, public controlled hospitals.

A Dazzling Program

For the next two or three years the greatest achievements which can be looked for will be the building of rural hospitals, sufficient to satisfy the most pressing needs for shelter and medical and nursing service for the sick. But given a complete organization of districts and the completion of this preliminary program of hospital building, the prospect of service which opens before the minister of health is dazzling in its possibilities.

The Hospital of Democracy

To achieve this system of hospitals we must begin at once to devise a new type of hospital. Old ideas of hospital building must be abandoned for a new kind of institution, planned scientifically to meet the needs of each community. In the free public hospital of the future there cannot be any sharp distinction in service based on wealth and social position, as there now is in our city hospitals. There cannot be three classes of ward grading from the luxurious private room, with its special services, to the overcrowded general ward lacking in graces and comforts of any kind. There must be one class of service, and that of a high standard for all, with decent privacy for each. The service must be designed to meet the need rather than to fit the purse of the patient. There must be the very best service for all maternity cases, and for all children, without any question of the ability of mother or child to pay $5.00 per day or any other fee in advance.

Plans for this hospital must be based on accurate knowledge of the conditions of the district, which can be ascertained by a health survey by properly qualified agents of the government. The vital statistics, if complete, will reveal the average birth rate, which will determine the size of the maternity department. The school inspection will reveal accurately the needs of that portion of the population. The extent of contageous diseases is already known to the health authorities. It will not be difficult to plan judiciously and scientifically to meet every need of each district. To be sure, the district hospital will be limited in its scope. Major surgery, tuberculosis, orthopaedics and some other things cannot be properly treated in the local hospital. Special provincial institutions must be provided for these. The city hospitals for some time to come will serve for surgery and will correspond in the hospital scheme to high schools in the public school scheme. The city hospitals will train the nurses too. But the big provincial surgical hospital, on the plan of the Mayo institution in Minnesota, is the next step. This is to health what the university is to education. And indeed, it may be a close associate of the University in the education of our doctors and nurses. It will be against all reason to charge fees for any of these institutions. They will serve all, although only a small percentage will actually come within their walls. The whole burden of maintenance must be borne by all, not by the few sick who are the least able to bear any share of the burden. To do otherwise would be a complete revocation of democratic principle.

Organization for Democracy

The Call to Rebuild Civilization is to the Common People and Cannot be Answered by the Autocrats who have Controlled Governments in the Past.—By H. W. Wood, President Canadian Council of Agriculture

CAN we rebuild civilization and put into operation the true laws of life? Can we build a democracy in which man will be living with his fellow man according to the true laws of life under the guidance of the true spirit of life, the people operating the institutions of civilization for their own good, instead of the autocratic classes operating them for the purpose of serving the selfish ends of autocracy? Can it be done?

Fifty years ago I presume 99 per cent. of the people would have said that this could never be done. Today a large majority of the people still do not believe it can be done, but it will have to be done. If it cannot be done the greatest crime that can be committed is to bring a child into a hopeless world. I believe it can be done and will be done, and I believe it for several well defined reasons.

> NOTE—In his article last week, President Wood showed how, owing to the unorganized condition of democracy, civilization came very near to absolute destruction at the hands of a highly organized autocracy following false laws of life. In the view of President Wood, humanity is doomed to a hopeless future unless democracy can rebuild civilization according to the true laws of life. Can this be done? In this article President Wood answers this vital question.

True Obedience to the Laws of Life

We look out into the depths of the universe and see everywhere the works of nature brought under perfect obedience to the laws of nature, until we come to man, and there we see the great outstanding exception. We see man in a state of unfinished development, disobedient to the true laws of life. Is the supreme effort of nature, namely, man, going to be the one supreme failure? I do not believe it. I believe this work is going onward and upward until man will be brought into perfect obedience to the true laws of life and become a perfect social being, operating a perfect civilization. I don't believe that nature has made her one failure in her supreme effort.

I believe this for another reason. You see nature working out her different problems under laws running directly parallel to each other. You see her perfecting the human body under these laws, and under laws running exactly parallel, I believe the great social body is being perfected.

Again let me illustrate. You see the helpless child on the floor. You see him trying to rise to his feet. Why does he do that? Because nature has planted in him a germ which, at a certain stage of development, begins to agitate, and in response to that agitation the child tries to rise to his feet. The human structure is so complex that God, or nature, cannot carry on the development of that one body to completion without the co-operation of the subject, and the call to that child to rise is the call to it to co-operate in the work of its own development.

We look out into the world today and we see evidence of an agitation which has never existed before in this great social body. We see men everywhere whose ruling passing in life is social regeneration, and we see fifty or one hundred such men where we did not see one fifty years ago. Does this not mean that the germ is working in the social body, calling it to rise? That is not all we see. We see hundreds or perhaps thousands of men trying to develop democratic organization where we did not see one a hundred years ago. Surely all this means that the call has come to the social body to co-operate in its own development, and that we are trying to respond. I believe we are going to go on in that development until it has been carried to perfection.

And I believe this for still another reason. The greatest democrat that ever lived in the world, the only one, so far as I know, who ever fully understood the true laws of life as well as the false ones, told us centuries ago that we would have a democracy developed in this world and civilization made perfect by making that democracy a perfect institution. True He did not call it a democracy; He called it the Kingdom of Heaven. But if that Kingdom is ever set up, and the only prayer that great Democrat ever taught us to pray—"Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on Earth as it is in Heaven"—is ever answered we will have a true and perfect democracy. If it is never answered we will never have a perfect democracy, because the "Kingdom of Heaven" and perfect democracy are synonymous terms. Nature, God, is calling us to this work.

Democracy Must Save Humanity

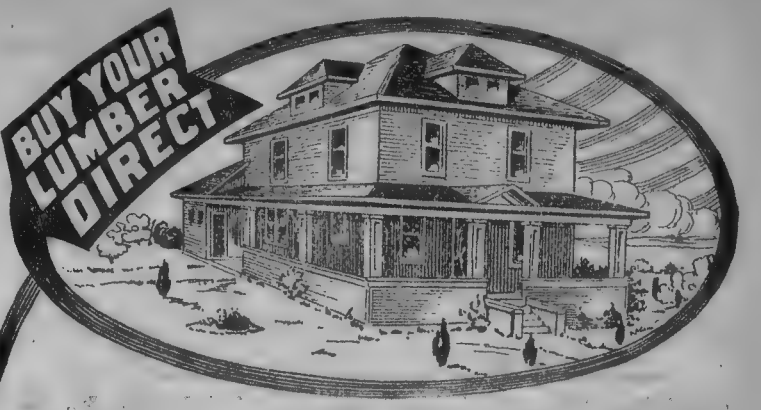
But this call is to the people. When nature called to the child to rise to its feet there was no other power on earth or in the universe that could answer that call and co-operate in the development of that one body except the child itself. The call to organize democracy is to the people, and it will never be answered unless the people answer it. This world may exist for a million years, but autocracy will never answer that call. It must be answered by the democratic forces of the world; the common people themselves. If this world is ever made safe for humanity, if war is ever destroyed and democracy set up in its fulness, it will be done by the common people. In order to accomplish that we have got to develop a genius for organization, the ability to mobilize our strength through organization and develop a higher citizenship and sane and capable leadership, and withall the true social spirit, to carry that work forward. This is not the work of a day, or a year, or of a century; it is the work of the ages. It is the supreme test of humanity as to whether or not it can civilize itself and become worthy of continued existence. If the child could not have responded to its call its development could never have been completed, and it would have been cast as refuse upon the scrap heap of nature. If humanity cannot regenerate itself, it too will go to the scrap heap. It is a long hard road that we will have to travel. It will be the strong test of the race. When that child first stood on its feet the potentialities of a great athlete may have been latent in its body, but in order for those powers to develop, hard training, day after day, and year after year, would be necessary.

Democracy is in its infancy, just beginning to try, for the first time, to rise to its feet. It has no developed power, but its potential strength is unlimited. The strength of a mighty giant, a world force, is latent within it. Nature points out to this infant democracy the only way that leads to ultimate success. This way is slow, evolutionary development through years, decades, and, perhaps, centuries of continuous effort and growth, all the time increasing in strength and efficiency, and all the time accomplishing more and more till finally the work is done. What is the work to be done? To meet in deadly conflict all the autocratic forces that bar the way to human progress, and these we will find entrenched at every point where man comes in social contact with his fellowman, more especially at every point where trade is involved.

Do not be deceived. Autocracy is not confined to Germany, nor any other nationality. Nor is it confined to military trenches. There are men in Canada just as autocratic, just as much opposed to real democracy and higher human rights, as there are anywhere. And these more than any others lay the blighting hand of autocracy on us, on our welfare, on the welfare of our families and on the comforts of our homes. The conflict is between animal selfishness and social unselfishness; between autocracy and democracy; between Mammon and God.

The Gathering Forces of Democracy

The forces of democracy are just beginning to gather. They are gathering in class organizations. This kind of



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and better lumber secured by dealing with us.

Mr. A. McCaslin, Cactus, Sask., the owner, writes:

"I wish to state that I am well pleased with your bill of lumber, and must say I have one of the finest houses in this country. The carpenters say that the finish is the best they ever saw. I saved $600.00 on my house by getting the lumber from your company. I will always be glad to recommend your company to anyone as being first class."

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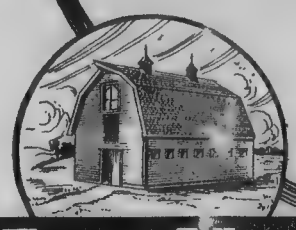

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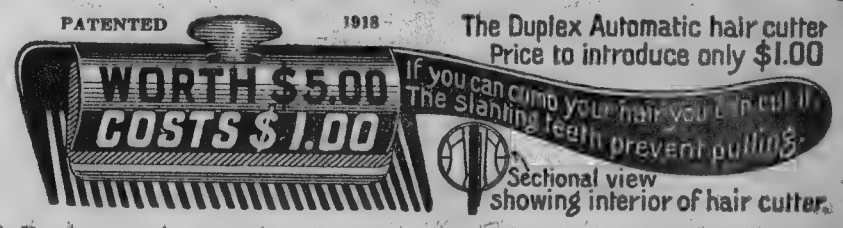
This Ad. Won't Appear Again. Send Today

Cut Your Own Hair. Easier Than Shaving



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Price to introduce only $1.00

You do not need any experience or practice to use the DUPLEX AUTOMATIC HAIR CUTTER It comes to you already for instant use, and five minutes after you receive it you can have your hair cut better than it was ever cut before.

The DUPLEX will cut as closely or trim as long as you wish it to. No clippers or scissors are needed with the DUPLEX; it finishes the work completely. It cuts the front hair long and the back hair short. Trims around the ears, etc. It is absolutely safe. A child of six can cut his own hair. The patent hand-made comb has a handle to fit the hand, and keeps the fingers free from the blades.

The cost of all raw material used in the manufacture of the DUPLEX has increased nearly 100%. Inside of two weeks you will have to pay $2.00 for the DUPLEX. The price today is $2.00, but while our present stock lasts we will accept this advertisement the same as $1.00 CASH. Cut it out and send it with ONLY $1.00, and we will send you the DUPLEX AUTOMATIC HAIR CUTTER, ready for instant use, postage paid to any address. Send today—Tomorrow May Be Too Late. AGENTS WANTED.

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In Specially Assorted Lots

Pleasing variety without unnecessary quantity. Select preferred assortment and order by lot number.

Lot No. 1.—	60 lbs. Assortment of Halibut, Salmon, Whitefish, Black Cod, Haddock and Sea Herring	$10.00
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Lot No. 3.—	59 lbs. Assortment of Brills, Sea Herring, Ling Cod, Halibut, Salt Cod and Goldeyes	$7.50
Lot No. 4.—	60 lbs. Assortment of Whitefish, Pickerel, Tulibees, Goldeyes, Pike and Trout	$6.50
Lot No. 5.—	60 lbs. Assortment of Soles, Plaice, Red Cod and Skatewing	$6.00
Lot No. 6.—	50 lbs. Assortment of Brills, Lake Herring, Pike, Ling Cod and Whitefish	$5.50
Lot No. 7.—	25 lbs. Assortment of Haddock, Whitefish, Sea Herring, Alaska Cod and Flounders	$3.20

Each lot contains about equal quantities of each class of fish, all No. 1, strictly fresh frozen and every pound guaranteed. Send cash with order. In case of prepay station, enclose sufficient extra to prepay charges or give nearest point where an agent is located.

WRITE FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST

Send for Booklet "Eat More Fish"—it is free

THE CONSUMERS' FISH CO. WINNIPEG MAN.

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There is BIG MONEY IN TRAPPING when you ship your RAW FURS To John Hallam Limited

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Hallam's Trappers' Guide—96 pages; illustrated; English or French; tells how and where to trap; what bait and traps to use; is full of useful information.

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Make Harness, Lace and Rawhide Leathers, Robes, Etc., from Customers' own Cattle Hides and Pelts.

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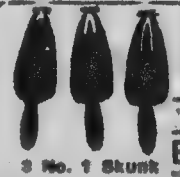

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organization is not democratic in the fullest sense, but I believe it is the only kind that is practical at the present time. Nature takes the course of least resistance. Each of these classes represents a group, the members of which have a common interest in and are affected alike by the problems of trade. Each class first studying these problems from its own viewpoint can much more easily learn the rudiments of trade problems than they could otherwise. Thus they are taking the way of least resistance. But as a truly democratic class comes to understand these problems from its own standpoint it will develop an understanding of them in a broader and more democratic way, and thus all democratic class organizations will gradually converge into a higher and more democratic organization.

Just as the many streams on the mountain side, all taking the course of least resistance, all seeking a common level, all gathering strength as they go, sweep out into the valley till they all find a common level in one great river, and it in turn sweeps on its way of least resistance till it finds the ultimate common level in the sea, so will the units of true democratic class organizations move on, taking the way of least resistance, guided by natural laws of progress, till they all find the common level of national democracy, and then on till the ultimate common level is found in the placid social sea of world-wide democracy.

Co-operation in Quebec

Continued from Page 10

ness. In the case of the Co-operative House of Quebec there would be no opportunity of recovering any losses by gains made in the sale of farm produce, as in the case of the Grain Growers. Owing to a policy of caution, no losses of consequence have been suffered. Last year the business of the company amounted to about half a million. The present year promises an increase of 100 per cent.

Mutual Confidence

The existence of the People's Banks greatly assists the operations of the company. The members of the local clubs, of which there are nearly a thousand in the province, are likely to be members of one of these democratic banks. Suppose a car of seed oats is purchased from the Co-operative House by a farmers' club; $3,000 is required to pay for the car. All business is done on a cash basis and a draft accompanies the shipment. The secretary of the club at once notifies the 30 members, say, who wish the oats. Some have the cash in their own bank and can pay by cheque at once; others must borrow. If their credit is good, the manager and the local credit board know it, and can arrange for the loan without delay. In a day or two, the secretary will have met the draft and the whole transaction is concluded.

The relations between the farmers' clubs and the two central companies are loose and flexible. Some of the local associations have stock in the companies, and the shareholders and directors of these companies will be made up almost entirely from among the membership of the club. But no hard and fast system obtains. There is freedom simply because there is mutual confidence, and confidence is the vital principle of co-operation. Progress in organization has not been so complete as that in the West or so much heralded as that in Ontario. Furthermore, the co-operative societies have not, unless perhaps recently, interested themselves in politics or anything beyond the improvement of rural conditions through better business methods. They have progressed steadily. They have not been fickle as to leadership, the organizers of the two companies being still by virtue of the annual vote of the shareholders the managers of their respective companies. Their future development is a matter of great consequence to the farmers of the province itself and to the farmers of the rest of Canada.

The woman writer on the Newton Kansan wrote this one: "No women are allowed in the trenches, but the Y.M.C.A. is trying to make up for the deficiency by installing talking machines in every hut."

Grain Growers

We solicit your carlot shipments of WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, RYE and FLAX for sale strictly on commission as your agents. Write us early about the shipments you expect to make. All our knowledge and experience are at your service. Advances at 7 per cent. interest.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO.

Grain Commission Merchants

WINNIPEG

Feed For Sale

Oats, Barley, Corn

Write or wire for prices on car loads delivered at your station.

Warner Grain Company

LIMITED

WINNIPEG, Man.

We make a Specialty of handling CORN and all kinds of FEED.

Practical Feeders Concede

1 bushel of Corn, 56 lbs.—2 bushel of Oats 68 lbs.

Corn has no equal as a Stock Food

You can save 10 cents a bushel or $100 to $150 on a car of feed by using corn.

Write or wire us for prices on Corn, Oats and Barley, delivered to your station.

Wood, Grain Co. Ltd.

250 GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG

Live Turkeys

PER LB. **25** CENTS

We are open to buy a hundred tons at this price. Ship NOW. Get crates before the rush. No culls at this price.

Other varieties of Poultry will be received at same prices as quoted in last week's Grain Growers' Guide.

The W. J. Guest Fish Co.

WINNIPEG LIMITED

Established Thirty Years

SHIP YOUR **RAW FURS and HIDES** TO US

OUR PRICES ARE THE HIGHEST
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Ship all yours to us. You can depend on honest grading, top prices and prompt payment. Write for Price List.

B. LEVINSON & BROS.

281-283 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, December 9, 1918.

OATS—Prices are a little lower than a week ago. May futures are 1½ cents down, and cash prices about 2 cents down. The daily markets have been generally dull and narrow, with sentiment mostly on the bear side. Early in the week the corn markets in the United States were quite strong, but later their prices for cash corn broke several cents. There has been no export demand for our oats, and very little domestic demand.

BARLEY—This market continues very dull, with very indifferent demand. Country shippers are holding firmly for higher prices. With the continuation of restrictions on brewing and malting, and the cessation of the use of wheat-flour substitutes, there will probably be no improvement in the demand for choice barley until export demand arises.

FLAX—With the end of the lake shipments, lower prices have come. Crushers report a quiet market for flax seed products, and a heavier movement of Argentine stocks. Cash flax is selling 33 cents lower than a week ago.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	December 3	4	5	6	7	9	Week ago	Year ago
Oats—								
Dec.	80⅜	80¼	79¾	79¼	78¼	78⅝	81½	...
May	84⅜	84⅜	...	83⅜	82⅜	83⅛	84⅛	78½
Barley—								
Dec.	104¾	105⅝	104⅛	104½	103⅛	104⅛	105	....
May	111⅜	112⅝	111½	111	110½	110⅝	111¾	....
Flax—								
Dec.	334	329½	323	324¾	322	326½	337	....
May	338	336½	330	331	329	334½	341½	295½

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday Dec. 4, was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Moose Jaw	Wheat	5,850	21,583	1,289,106
"	Oats	97,221	25,982	325,935
"	Barley	14,365	3,343	31,894
"	Flax	236	......	608
"	Rye	1,541	......	1,541
Calgary	Wheat	66,722	12,665	994,902
"	Oats	106,002	30,901	553,166
"	Barley	34,726	7,030	113,574
"	Flax	......	......	759
"	Rye	8,770	......	14,309
"	Tim.	......	......	77,175
"	Mxd. Grain	......	......	197,440
Saskatoon	Wheat	30,267	9,863	572,464
"	Oats	72,812	8,035	249,857
"	Barley	16,333	2,854	49,965
"	Flax	......	......	736

THE CASH TRADE

OATS—Fair demand at ½ cent over December for No. 3 whites. No. 4 whites harder to sell. No. 3 white closed at 68½ to 69 cents; No. 4 white oats at 65½ to 68½ cents.

RYE—Good demand at 1½ cents under January for No. 2. No. 2 rye closed at $1.58½ to $1.59.

BARLEY—Market unchanged to 2 cents lower, all except high color offerings lower. Prices closed at 84 to 93 cents.

FLAXSEED—Firm at 3 to 5 cents over December for No. 1 spot and 1 to 3 cents over for to arrive. No. 1 seed closed at $3.45½ to $3.47½ on spot and $3.44½ to $3.47½ to arrive.

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 7.—The United Grain Growers Limited Livestock Department reports receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, for the week ending Wednesday, December 7, 1918, were as follows: Cattle, 7,388; sheep and lambs, 278; calves, 187; hogs, 9,643.

A fair to steady run of stock has been maintained during the entire week with prices on everything except canner stuff quotably from one to two cents up. The Abattoirs are buying the lighter stuff more freely and there is no difficulty in disposing of the better class stuff at considerably higher prices than a week ago. Prices for veal calves and heavy stock calves have advanced about one cent, while well-bred stock heifers are increasingly in demand in the country, and we look to see prices continue firm. Both the Saskatchewan and Manitoba Governments are in the market for good breedy heifers, and an increasing number are being received from farmers for good class stocker and feeder steers.

The sheep and lamb market is very poor with not as many good ones offering. The demand for good young breeding ewes is strong but none coming forward. Select hogs are quotably 25 cents to 50 cents higher, with the lower grades being taken at steady prices with the exception of very light hogs for which there is a very poor demand.

The general tone of the market is strong with all indications pointing to it continuing so, and we would advise all farmers who have plenty of feed to hold their stock until well finished as the spreads between finished and unfinished stuff have never before been so great. Shippers are reminded that Christmas week will soon be here, and to avoid being on the market during that period as trading is generally slower and prices consequently a little draggy.

The following is a summary of prevailing prices:—

Butcher Cattle

Extra choice steers	$13.00	to	$14.00
choice heavy steers	11.00	to	12.00
Medium to good steers	9.50	to	11.00
Fair to medium steers	8.00	to	9.00
Common to fair steers	7.00	to	8.00
Choice fat heifers	9.00	to	10.50
Good to choice cows	8.50	to	9.00
Fair to good cows	6.50	to	8.00
Canner to cutter cows	4.50	to	6.25
Best fat oxen	7.50	to	8.00
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00	to	7.25
Fat weighty bulls	7.50	to	8.00
Bologna bulls	5.50	to	7.00
Fat lambs	12.00	to	13.00
Sheep	7.00	to	9.00
Veal calves	7.50	to	9.00

Stockers and Feeders

Choice weighty good colored feeders	$ 9.00	to	$10.50
Common to good stockers and feeders	7.00	to	9.00
Best milkers and springers	85.00	to	120.00
Fair milkers and springers	50.00	to	80.00

Hogs

Selects fed and watered			$18.00
Straight heavies	$14.00	to	17.00
Light hogs	7.00	to	15.00
Sows	12.00	to	14.00
Stags	10.00	to	11.00
Boars	6.00	to	9.00

CALGARY

Calgary, December 6.—The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited report this week's receipts as follows: Horses, 219; cattle, 3,542; hogs, 2,064; sheep, 4,131. Receipts for the corresponding week last year were: Horses, 563; cattle, 4,711; hogs, 2,512; sheep, 1,542.

There was a pretty heavy run of cattle this week, the bulk of which were butcher cattle. The market opened out strong and active, but towards the end of the week the demand was slower as the price seemed out of reach of the packers, and nearly everything that exceeded 13 cents was sold to speculators. We quote choice heavy steers $12 to $13.50; medium butcher steers, $11 to $12 and common light killing steers $9.50 to $10. Fat cows were strong, the best selling from $7.00 to $8.00, with an occasional sale up to $8.25. Medium cows 6.50 to $7.00 and canners and cutters from $4.50 up. Bulls were active, the best realized $6.00 to $6.50, with medium bulls $5.50 to $6.00; the best oxen brought from $7.00 to $8.00, with a better demand for common oxen at from $5.50 to 6.50. During the early portion of the week the stocker trade was brisk and the supply on hand was not equal to the demand, but later on heavier supplies came in and the stocker steers brought from 8 to 9 cents and yearling steers $6.50 to $7.50, stock cows and heifers from $6.00 to $6.50 and veal calves, of which there were few offered, $6.50 to $7.00.

Top price on cattle a year ago, $9.50.

With a heavier run of hogs of good quality and an active market, prices slightly strengthened. We sold our Thursday hogs at $17.90 to $18, and Friday's hogs $18.10.

Top price on hogs a year ago, $16.60

The sheep market is weak and only the very best lambs and wethers meet with any competition, poor quality stuff is not wanted especially ewes, and the demand for breeding sheep is very slow.

We quote choice lambs $12 to $12.25; wethers, $10.50 to $11.25 and fat ewes $9.00 to $10.

The market has strengthened fully a dollar in the past two weeks, and we anticipate that prices will hold for the coming week. It is doubtful if heavy steers will show much increase for a few weeks as the local packers cannot pay more for cattle for government war contracts and it is solely the speculators that are boosting the market on a few exceptionally choice cattle.

TORONTO

December 4, 1918.

Dunn and Levack report: We had very heavy supplies of cattle here this week. The receipts on Monday being about 9,000 cattle. The quality was generally common. There was a good demand for good to choice butcher cattle and heavy-weight steers, and they were readily picked up at about steady prices. All classes of medium cattle were from ¼ to ½ cent per pound lower. There was a very good demand here for canner cows. They opened on Monday at about 5¼ cents per pound, and are selling today at from $5.50 to $5.60 per cwt. Mixed light weight loads of steers and heifers (off-colored), are selling at from 6¼ to 6¾ cents per pound, according to weight and quality. The demand for stockers is very limited. Only a few good steers, that is the better class with good colors, are wanted. Other grades are slow of sale and considerably lower. Good heavy butcher cows are making satisfactory prices, while medium butcher cows are slow. A few good milch cows and springers will sell at good prices, while ordinary cows are rather hard to sell. There is not much demand for them. Considering the heavy supplies and the quality of the cattle, the market prices are very satisfactory, and we think the present is a good time to ship.

We had the heaviest supplies of sheep and lambs on record and the prices are some lower. For hogs this week we were making 17¾ cents per pound, f.o.b. and 18¼ cents per pound, fed and watered.

The prospects are that prices for most classes of livestock will hold about steady. The outlook is favorable for good butchers and canner cows. Mixed off-colored cattle will hold about steady.

FIXED WHEAT PRICES

	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	Tf1	Tf2	Tf3
Fixed	224½	221½	217½	211½	199½	190½	212½	212½	208½
Year ago	231	218	215	209	194	185	215	212	207

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, Dec. 3 to 9, inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	OATS 2 CW	OATS 3 CW	OATS Ex 1 Fd	OATS 1 Fd	OATS 2 Fd	BARLEY 3 CW	BARLEY 4 CW	BARLEY Rej.	BARLEY Fd.	FLAX 1 NW	FLAX 2 CW	FLAX 3CW	RYE 2 CW
Dec. 3	—	80⅜	77⅜	77⅜	76⅛	72⅜	104¾	99¾	87½	85½	350	351	309	160
4	—	80⅛	77⅛	77⅛	75⅛	72⅛	105⅝	100⅞	88⅝	86⅝	336½	326½	304½	160
5	—	79½	76½	76½	74½	71⅛	104⅛	99½	88½	86½	325	320	298	160
6	—	79	76	76	74½	71	104½	99½	88	86	326	320	299	158
7	—	78½	75½	75½	73⅜	70½	103⅛	98⅛	87½	85½	324	319	297	155
9	—	79⅜	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	70⅜	104⅛	99⅛	87⅛	85⅛	427	323½	02½3	155
Week ago	—	81⅜	78⅜	78⅜	76½	73½	105½	100½	87½	85½	355		312	160
Year ago	173	80½	77½	77½	73½	70½	128	123	112	112	301	294½		

LIVESTOCK

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg Dec. 7	Winnipeg Year Ago	Calgary Dec. 6	Toronto Dec. 4	St. Paul Dec. 4	Chicago Dec. 4
Cattle	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c $ c
Choice steers	11.00-12.00	9.00-10.50	12.00-13.50	14.00-15.00	15.00-15.50	19.50-19.90
Best butcher steers	9.50-11.00	8.00-9.00	11.50-12.00	10.00-12.00	13.00-14.00	18.75-19.25
Fair to good butcher steers	8.00-9.00	5.50-8.00	9.50-10.00	8.00-9.00	8.50-9.50	14.50-15.50
Good to choice fat cows	8.50-9.00	7.00-8.25	7.00-8.00	9.00-10.50	7.50-8.50	8.00-11.00
Medium to good cows	6.50-8.00	6.50-6.75	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.50	6.00-7.00	6.50-8.00
Canners	4.50-5.50	4.50-5.00	3.50-5.00	5.00-5.50	4.50-4.75	5.75-6.00
Good to choice heifers	9.00-10.50	8.00-8.75	6.50-7.00	9.00-10.00	7.50-8.00	8.50-9.50
Fair to good heifers	8.00-9.00	7.00-7.75	5.50-6.00	8.00-9.00	5.75-7.00	6.50-7.50
Best oxen	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.00	7.00-8.00	....	....	
Best butcher bulls	7.50-8.00	6.50-7.25	6.00-6.50	9.50-10.00	7.75-8.50	10.00-12.50
Common to bologna bulls	5.50-7.00	5.50-6.75	5.50-6.00	5.50-7.00	5.75-7.50	7.00-7.50
Fair to good feeder steers	8.50-10.50	7.75-8.50	8.00-9.50	8.00-9.50	11.50-12.00	9.50-10.50
Fair to good stocker steers	6.50-8.50	5.50-7.50	6.50-7.50	7.00-8.00	7.00-8.50	9.50-10.00
Best milkers and springers (each)	$85-$120	$75-$90	....	$100-$160	......	....
Fair milkers and springers (each)	$50-$80	$50-$65	....	$65-$90	......	....
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	18.00	16.50	18.00	18.50	17.15	17.80
Light hogs	7.00-15.50	14.00	....	....	15.85	17.00
Sows	12.00-14.00	12.00-13.00	....	....	....	16.50
Stags	10.00-11.00	8.00-10.00	....	....	....	16.50
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	12.00-13.00	10.00-15.00	12.00-12.25	15.00	14.50	15.50
Best killing sheep	7.00-9.00	8.00-12.00	10.00	10.50	8.00-8.50	9.25

Questions and Answers

Mule Has Swollen Leg

Q.—I bought a mule a year ago, and at that time it had one hind leg swollen. It has remained that way ever since, at times worse than others; particularly bad when working over rough ground or standing in the barn. Imagine it was caused by overpulling. Would appreciate any advice in regard to same.—Reader, Standard, Alberta.

A.—This condition is the result of the derangement of the lymphatic system, and being of long standing, complete removal of the swelling, which has now become more or less organized, is very improbable. Endeavor to keep the mule in good general condition by regular work, and avoid overfeeding. Hand-rubbing and bandaging the legs with snug bandages after working will help to prevent the legs swelling. Examine the mouth carefully to see that the teeth are in good condition. Give a tablespoonful of the following powder each evening and morning in soft food: Sulphate of soda, 1 pound; saltpetre, ½ pound; powdered sulphate of iron, ½ pound; powdered nux vomica, ½ pound; powdered gentian root, ½ pound. Give salt regularly.

Umbilical Hernia

Q.—Colt, four months old, has a swelling on its navel about twice the size of an egg; has been there since birth. I believe it is a rupture. I was advised to shove the lump up and tie the skin tight with a thread and leave it there till it drops off. Would you advise this treatment ?—Reader of The Guide, Spring Grove, Sask.

A.—Many cases of rupture at the navel recover without treatment, but if no improvement is apparent at five or six months of age, it is advisable to take some steps to bring about a cure. While the application of a bandage which holds a small pad over the opening in the abdominal wall is sometimes effective, it is rather difficult to keep such a bandage in position. If the rupture is not very large, a blister applied to the swelling may relieve the condition by the resultant swelling acting as a kind of artificial bandage. Another treatment which has been credited with good results is the application of Nitric acid. The hair should be clipped off closely over the enlargement and nitric acid applied with a small brush, using only enough to moisten the skin. This sets up a deep-seated inflamation, which may close the opening in the abdominal wall.

Probably the surest means of curing this condition is the ligature method, described as follows:—

Cast the colt, and after tying securely, turn him on his back. The bowel is then carefully returned to the abdominal cavity. The skin over the opening is pinched up and run through with two or three skewers or heavy metal needles as close to the belly as possible. A cord is now firmly tied around the skin between the skewers and the abdomen. The skewers will prevent the cord from slipping off. Care should be taken not to draw the cord tight enough to cause too rapid sloughing of the skin. It may be tightened every two days until the skin sloughs off.

Patriotic Funds

November 30, 1918.

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged	$12,742.86
Thos. E. Goods, Binscarth, Man.	5.00
John M. Palmer, Ridgeville, Man.	5.00
A Contributor (R.S.), Tullymet, Sask.	5.00
Total	$12,757.86

Blue Cross Fund

Previously acknowledged	$ 219.17
Ruth Wadington, Alameda, Sask.	.25
Margaret Martin, Wapella, Sask.	.25
Louise Vogel, Taber, Alta.	.25
Helen McMurchy, Oxbow, Sask.	.10
Marjorie Swansen, Metiskow, Alta.	.25
George Connel, Neepawa, Man.	.10
Ralph Scriven, Consul, Sask.	.25
Amanda Falk, Water Glen, Alta.	.10
Bob. Moffat, Swan Lake, Man.	.05
Ruth Williamson, Kisbey, Sask.	.25
Bogend School, Bogend, Sask.	.30
Total	$221.32

December 7, 1918.

Red Cross Fund

Previously acknowledged	$ 7,868.21
Polar Crescent Sunday School, Sutherland, Sask.	8.00
Total	$7,876.21

Sailors' Week

R. Morrison, Kerrobert, Sask.	$ .50
A. S. Wedderburn, Bradwardine, Man.	5.00
Total	$5.50

November 30, 1918.

Previously Acknowledged

Armenian Relief Fund	$ 47.25
Red Cross Fund	7,868.21
Polish Relief Fund	227.00
Halifax Blind Endowment Fund	413.86
Y.M.C.A. Military Fund	1,211.00
Serbian Relief Fund	487.00
Halifax Relief Fund	217.40
Agricultural Relief of the Allies	45.00
Returned Soldiers' Fund	30.00
Prisoners' of War Fund	220.00
Manitoba Red Cross Fund	49.70
British Sailors' Relief Fund	40.00
Canadian Patriotic Fund	895.00
Soldiers' Families Fund	15.00
French Red Cross Fund	563.50
French Wounded Emergency Fund	48.00
British Red Cross Fund	104.50
Grand Total	$25,461.60

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

5c. Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

STOCK (Miscellaneous)

J. H. CROWE, IMPORTER AND BREEDER of Percherons, Shorthorns, Chester-White pigs and pure-bred C.B. Orpingtons. A few young stallions, bred from the best of mares, imported from France, prize winners, champion for best mare, also first for best four and one stallion at Brandon winter fair, 1917. A few bull calves. A number of cockerels from $3.00 to $5.00 each. Stallions and mares, any breed, for sale. Maple Valley Stock Farm, Gilbert Plains, Man. 49-3

SPRING BANK FARM. FOR SALE—2 GOOD Shorthorn bulls, 10 months old. Will also sell my great herd bull, "Mahomet," 3 years old, bred by John Graham, Carberry, Man. This bull has proved a good stock bull. Write, A. S. Maguire, Box 21, Elgin, Man. 49-2

THE ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAVE FOR sale a number of Shorthorn bulls and females; also some well broke Shetlands, pony harness and carts. Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, Proprietor.

SELLING—TWO ONE-YEAR-OLD HEREFORD bulls, "Billy Sunday," No. 31855; "Bob Glen," No. 31856. Also Yorkshire boars. Maple Glen Stock Farm, Richard Brigham, Deleau, Man. 47-8

REGISTERED GALLOWAYS—CHOICELY bred bulls, from prize-winning dams, of size and quality, 14 to 18 months, $200 to $275. H. R. Wooster, Namaka, Alta. 49-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE swine. Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, $2.00 each. Write, Jas. A. Jackson, Leduc, Alberta. 50-4

G. A. TODD, HILLVIEW, MAN.—SHORT-horns and Oxford Downs of good quality at right price. 45-6

SHORTHORN BULLS, BERKSHIRE SOWS and Rhode Island Red Cockerels. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 48-3

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF REGISTERED Aberdeen-Angus bulls. W. J. Hiscock, Poplar Grove Ranch, Arden, Man. 49-3

SPRUCE LAWN CLYDESDALES AND SHORT-horns; 20 bulls; females, all ages. T. McCamus, Millbrook, Ontario. 49-5

GALLOWAY BULLS, REGISTERED, FOR SALE, from six to fifteen months. R. A. Wallace, High River, Alta. 49tf

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, 2½ years. Mrs. W. Patterson, Birtle, Man. 49-2

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE. APPLY, T. H. Conner, Killarney, Man. 49-4

HORSES

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND mares, stud header "Royal Colony Favorite" (imp.), 16223, a real draft horse. No pony Clydes kept. Shorthorn bulls and Shorthorn cows, herd header "Best Hero," 88213, by "Proud Hero," bred by H. Cargill & Son, of Cargill, Ont. A real quality in females. A few of the most fashionable families. Joseph Hagerty, Stony Beach, Sask. 49-3

THE LAIRD STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE pure-bred Percheron and Belgian stallions. Good ones. Any age. Liberal terms. Aberdeen-Angus cattle; young bulls; Berkshire hogs; young boars; Bronze turkeys; Toulouse geese. A. L. Watson, Fillmore, Sask. 47-5

FOR SALE—ONE PURE-BRED CLYDESDALE stallion, six years old, sure foal getter, weight about 1,900. Will take some young cattle in exchange if in good shape. For further particulars apply to J. H. Kieper, Box 114, Tugaske, Sask. 49-4

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED PERCHERON stallion, four years next spring, color dark grey, weight about 1,600 lbs. Guaranteed sound and an excellent foal getter. Cash or terms, or would consider good young horses in exchange. Forseille Bros., Jordan River, Sask.

WILL SELL OR TRADE FOR HORSES, A Clyde stallion, eight years old, sound and a sure foal getter. Stock can be seen on my farm. Horsemen, let me hear from you. L. R. Ross, Basswood P.O., Man.

PERCHERON STALLIONS—ONE BLACK RIS-ing three years; one black, one grey rising two years; two greys rising one year. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 50-3

FOR SALE—BELGIAN STALLIONS, ONE roan, three years; one bay, five years. Sired by "Orange de Hofstade." Scott Bros., Govan, Sask. 50-4

SAVE YOUR FEED—ARE YOUR HORSES thrifty? Have they bots or worms? Peerless Stock Tonic will remove them. Peerless Product Co., Brandon, Man. 46tf

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., Breeder of Clydesdales. Mares and fillies for sale. 23tf

SHIRE STALLIONS AND MARES FOR SALE by Tom Rawlinson, Breeder and Importer, Innisfail, Alta. 45-6

I HAVE A FEW CHOICE YOUNG PURE-BRED, Percheron stallions for sale, also mares in foal Wm. Ledingham, R.R. No. 5, Brandon. 49-2

SHETLAND PONY, NEW BUGGY, HARNESS, $177 cash; bargain. C. Friday, Maple Creek Sask. 49-2

FOR SALE—A THREE-YEAR-OLD PRIZE winning black Percheron stallion. R. Thomas, Grandora, Sask. 49-13

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED IMPORTED Percheron stallion, ton weight, color grey. B. Wilcox, Macoun, Sask. 49-4

PURE-BRED BELGIAN STALLIONS AND mare for sale. Louis Nachtegaele, North Battleford, Sask. Phone 334, ring 4. 50-17

DOGS

FOR SALE—WOLF-HOUND PUPS, $10 EACH. Parents are stag and grey, they are fast and good killers. J. M. Cameron, Box 44, Outlook, Sask.

SWINE

FOR SALE—YORKSHIRES, BOTH SEXES, spring litters. Also a fine lot of Barred Rock cockerels and pullets, from imported stock. Phone Carman Exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 47tf

BREEDERS, ATTENTION — POLAND-CHINA boars, registered, from imported dams and sire, farrowed early April, weight now 250 to 300. Big type; heavy bone; prolific strains; true type of real Poland-China. For particulars, address T. O. Felland, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 47-4

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES FOR SALE—ONE boar, farrowed March 7, $65; five boars and three sows, farrowed August 15, $30 each; all from my champion sow; one June sow, $40; four sows and one boar, farrowed August 24, $20 each; all from choice exhibition stock. J. F. Cooper, Tugaske, Sask. 49-4

BOARS FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-Jerseys, from our large prize herd. New blood for breeders and old customers. Lots of imported blood. Write for particulars. J. W. Bailey & Son, Importers and Breeders, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 49-3

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—A FEW CHOICE boars and sows, from prize-winning stock. Shorthorn bulls and females for sale. Only 3 choice Oxford ram lambs left. A. D. McDonald & Sons, Napinka, Man. 47tf

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE boars and sows, ready to wean, $15 each or two for $25. Also brood sows, 18 months old, can be bred to farrow in April, bred from Saskatoon University stock. J. C. Moore, Fiske, Sask. 49-2

PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINA SWINE FOR sale, April farrow, good strong pigs. This herd won champion and silver medal at Provincial Fair, Saskatoon. Jas. M. Welker, Box 247, Sutherland, Sask. 50-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED CHESTER WHITE swine, bred from the largest strain, oldest established herd of Chesters in Canada; both sex; fit for breeding; prices reasonable. J. H. George, Threehills, Alta. 50-4

LARGE BONED POLAND-CHINA BOAR, TWO years old; throws large litters; proven himself an exceptional sire; weighs about 350 lbs; very quiet. Price $50. He is off W. H. Wieneke's breeding. T. G. Corneil, Willows, Sask. 50-2

SELLING—YORKSHIRES AT WILLOWVALE Farm. Young boars and sows of the right type. Only the best offered. Geo. R. Ball, R.R. 2, Strathcona, Alta. 47-4

A No. 1 BOAR FOR SALE, REGISTERED Duroc-Jersey, age two years. Being related to herd will sell at a sacrifice. Write, Spencer Bros., Edgerton, Alta. 49-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY boars and sows. April pigs. Boars or sows September farrow. W. C. Pilling, Kemnay, Man. 49-2

SELLING—CHOICE DUROC SOWS, SAFE IN farrow; also one boar and two nice roan Shorthorn bull calves. W. A. Hamilton, Newdale, Man. 50-3

BOARS—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, FINE young stock. Reasonable prices. Write Allen B. Woodard, Sedgewick, Alta. 48-3

SWINE—continued

FOR SALE—15 YORKSHIRE SOWS, YEAR OLD prime condition. Viewfield Farm, Oak Bluff, Man. 48-3

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS, FARROWED October 4, $15.00 each; delivered before Dec. 1. Lorne McAnulty, D'Arcy, Sask. 48-3

FOR SALE — PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY pigs, from July 1st litter. Wm. Kuhn, Paynton, Sask. 41-6

BERKSHIRE BOARS FOR SALE, APRIL PIGS good ones, $35 each. B. B. McLaren, Clearwater, Man 46-4

PURE-BRED TAMWORTH HOGS FOR SALE. Price $40.00. Seven months old; fit for service. James Gifford, Glenside, Sask. 48-4

FOR SALE — PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY boars, April and May farrowed, from prize-winning stock. J. B. Wilson, Harris, Sask. 50-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY spring pigs, best breeding, either sex. L. W. Leuschen, Lashburn, Sask. 50-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY swine, boars nine months old, weight 300 lbs. Write, N. T. McLennan, Gladstone, Man. 50-3

ONE REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA BOAR, 17 months old, in good condition, 60 dollars. Geo. Bellig, Venn, Sask. 50-2

CATTLE

FOR SALE—TEN ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL calves, 7 to 10 months, sired by "Union Lad," reserve champion at Toronto, and out of big cows. Fine typey bunch. Prices right. Visitors welcome. Farm 5 miles from Berton on C.N.R., 8 from Gladstone. D Paterson, Forest Home Farm, Berton, Man. 47-4

SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO 3 years; 20 heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 30 young cows and heifers in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatoon, son of Gainford Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Bousfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man. 4tf

HEREFORD CATTLE—FOR SALE, YOUNG bulls, also a few yearling and two-year-old heifers, and a few cows in calf to "Ronald Fairfax," 21511. C. J. L. Field & Sons, Rosemount Farm, Moosomin, Sask. 47-6

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS bull calves, eight months old. Pure-bred Emden geese, $5.00. Rose Comb R.I. Red cockerels, $2.50. Conner and Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask.

GEO. RICE, STONEWALL, MAN., 30 YEARS a Holstein breeder. Now for sale, bulls, dropped February-April, sired by "Veeman Butter King." Ancestors for several generations great producers. 50-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE BULL, age two and a half years, nice individual, best breeding, sure sire, price $125. Alfred G. Crump, Luseland, Sask. 50-3

WORLD'S CHAMPION RED POLLED CATTLE. Jean Du Luth Farm, Duluth, Minn. Bulls for sale. 42tf

FOR SALE—A FINE REGISTERED SHORT-horn Bull, 3 years old; a good stock getter. Apply J. H. Ainger, Grenfell, Sask.

FOR SALE—FIVE RED POLLED BULLS, also cows and heifers. Write or phone. M. Huston, Carman, Man.

CATTLE (Continued)

FOR SALE—16 STEERS AND 9 HEIFERS, Shorthorn grades, thrifty bunch, yearlings and two-years. William Drope, Avonlea, Sask. 49-2

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE. SANDY LAKE Stock Farm, Chas. Ellett, S. Edmonton, Alta. 50-12

RED POLLED CATTLE—STOCK FOR SALE. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask.

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Why are some people dark and some fair?
Why do flowers vary in color?
Why do we see only one thing with both eyes?
Why does heat crack wood?
Do the stars really twinkle?
Why is there sand on the seashore?
How high can men fly?
What makes people faint?
Why does red irritate a bull?
Why are tears salt?
Why do we grow old?
What keeps the stars in place?

For the sake of your Child

THIS BOY, who has had THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE in the home only a few months, has had his eyes opened to a new world. Mother and father are relieved from the constant bombardment of his questions. It is just the other way around now. He can **tell them where** the gaslight comes from, **how** the water which comes from the tap is stored in the great reservoirs in the hills, **what** happens when the fire alarm rings, **how** matches are made, the story of a pair of shoes, **how** the knife and fork came to the table, **how** china cups and saucers are made, the story of a common pin, **how** the key is made that unlocks the door, and hundreds of other necessary things. If you want your child to be keen, quick and intelligent, put THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE in the HOME. The results will surprise you.

Creates the Desire to Know

The job of making the world over is in our hands today. But we can only make a beginning—it is the children who will have to "carry on." How are we going to prepare them for this great task? The right kind of occupations and reading in the home will have everything to do with it. THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE is the children's greatest helper. It tells them everything they want to know in plain and simple language. It awakens and stimulates the mind, and creates the desire to learn. Of all the 16 great departments, in this work, none is more useful than "Things to make and to do," which furnished wholesome, delightful entertainments of all kinds, and fascinating occupations for busy hands. THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE is the home pasture where the children may browse to their hearts' content, and always find what is good and delightful and useful for them to know.

The Most Valuable Gift

There is not a doubt about what will make the children happier than anything else this Christmas. It is THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE, because it is everything, rolled into one great big, beautiful gift, which will be loved as long as there is a volume left which has not been used by handling. Never in all time has there been a work produced which appealed with almost equal fascination to young and old. There is no gift which will give so much delight to every member of the family on Christmas morning as THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE, with its 10,000 wonderful educational pictures. It is a **picture book for the youngest and a history for the oldest.** It appeals to father, mother, uncle, aunt and cousin, because it tells each one of them something that they ought to know and were never able to find out before, in plain and simple language.

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Please mail descriptive book, containing a little talk on the different departments in THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE, and explaining the use and meaning of the work for the mind of a child.

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The Guide, Dec. Dec. 11th.